



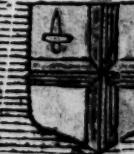
LILY'S
RULES
CONSTRUED:

Whereunto are added
THO. ROBINSON'S
HETEROCLITES,
The Latin Syntax,

ALSO

There are added the Rules for
The Generis of Nouns and
Preterperfect Tenses and
Supines of Verbs,
in English alone.

LONDON,
Printed by Roger Norton,
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Excellent Majesty in
Latin, Greek and Hebrew.
M DCC XV.



2 Propria quæ maribus construed.

swallow, serarum of wild beasts; ut as tigris a tyger, vulpes a fox; & and piscium of fishes; ut as, ostrea an oyster, cetus a whale, sunt are dicta called epicena nouns of the epicene gender, quibus to which vox ipsa ihe word iiself feret will give genus aptum his right gender. Attamen notwithstanding, ex eundem among all the nouns quæ which diximus we speake if ante before notandum we must note, omne ibit every noun quod which exit endeth in um, seu whether Græcum Greek si-
ve or Latinum Latin, esse is genus neutrum the neuter gender, sic so nomen a noun inva-
riabile undeclined. Sed but nunc now dicam I will treat ordine in order de reliquis of the other nouns quæ which vocantur are called appellativa common: aut or quæ which sunt are tan-
quam as appellativa common: nam for genus the gender semper dignoscitur is always known his in these ex genitivo by the genitive case, ut as tri-
plex regula specialis the three special rules monstrabit will shew infra afterwards.

Nomen a noun non cres-
cens not encreasing geniti-
tivo in the genitive case, est is
genus muliebre ihs femininæ

gender: ceu as, caro carnis flesh, capra capræ a sheep-goat, nubes nubis a cloud.

Multa Nomina many names virorum of men in a, dicuntur are called masculina masculines: ut as, scriba a secretary, allecla a page, scurra a scoffer, & and rabula a brat-
ler, lixa a scullion, lanista master of defence: quot as many as declinatio prima the first declension Græcorum of the Greeks fundit doth make to in as & and in es, & an quot as many Latin nouns affiunt are derived ab illis them per a ending in a masculina are masculines, ut as, satrapa satrapa a Peer of the Realm athletes athleta a great wrestler Item also leguntur these are masculina masculines, verres boar-pig, natalis ones biribas aqualis an ewer. Nata now derived ab asse of as a pound weight: ut as, centassis an hundred pound weight. Coniunctio join thou lienis the milt, & orbis any round thing, callis path, caulis a stalk, follis a pot of bellows, collis a little hilum mensis a month & and ensis sword, fustis a club, fumis an panis bread, penis a man's scutis hair & and ignis fire cassis a hunter's net, fascis a

Propria quæ maribus construed! 3

ot, torris a firebrand, sentis a horn, piscis a fish & and unuis a man's nail, & and vernis a worm, vectis a bar, posis a post & and axis an axle-tree societur may be joyned. In r nouns ending in er masculi- re masculines: ceu as, venter belly, in os vel or us : ut as, logos a word, annus a year.

Unt these nouns be foeminei generis of the feminine gender, mater a mother, humus the ground, domus an house, ali- us o paunch & and colus a staff & and ficus quartæ of the fourth declension pro fructu a fig, que and acus a needle, porticus a porch, atque and tri- us a flock, socrus a wife or husband's mother, nurus the son's wife, & and manus a hand, i- us the ides of a month, anus old woman addenda est is to

added huc bither, mystica nnus the mystical van Iacchi Bacchus huc bither: jüngas d his to these Græca Greek uns vertentia changing os in os into us, papyrus paper, tidotus a medicine to expel son, costus the herb called herba Maria, diphthongus a bthong, byssus fine flax, a- ssus a bottomless pit, crystal- crystal, synodus an assembly, phirus a sapphire stone, ere-

mus the wilderness & and ar- etus a company of Stars in the North called the Bear. Cum multis aliis wth many others, quæ which nunc at this time longum est is long prescribere to write down.

Si if nomen a noun in e gigan- nit make is in the genitive case, neutrum it is neuter : ut as, mare the sea, rete a net : & and quot as many as fiunt da end in on vel or in um : ut as, barbiton a kind of a musical instrument, ovum an egg, hippomanes a venomous humour coming from a mare est is genus neutrum the neuter gender, & and cacoëthes an ill custom neutrum is neuter, & and virus poysen, pelagus the sea, vulgus the common people modò sometimes neutrum is neuter, modò sometimes mas masculine.

Sunt these nouns are incerti generis of the doubtful gender, talpa a mole & and dama a buck or doe, canalis a chanol or conduit pipe, halcyonis a King's fisher, finis an end, clunis a buttock, restis an halter, penus all viatuals meat and drink, amnis a river, pamplinus a vine- leaf & and corbis a basket, linter a cock boat, torquis a collar, specus a den, anguis a snake, ficus dans sicl of the second de- A 3

clementia pro morbo for a disease, atque and Phaselus a ship called a galeon, lecythus an oil-glass, ac and atomus a mote in the sun, grossus a green fig, pharus an high watch tower &c and Paradillus Paradise.

Compositum à verbo a noun made of a verb dans ending in a est is commune the common duorum of two, Gratiugena a Grecian born à of signo to get, monstrat sheweth id that, agricola an husbandman à of colo to till, advena a stranger à of venio to come; adde add, senex an old man or woman, auriga a carter, & and verna a bondman or woman, sodalis a companion, vates a prophet, extorris a banished man or woman, patruelis my father's brother's child, que and perduellis a stubborn enemy, affinis a kinsman or kinswoman by marriage, juvenis a young man or woman, testis a witness, civis a citizen, canis a dog or bitch, hostis an enemy.

Nomen a noun est is muliebre genus the feminine gender, si if penultima syllaba the last syllable save one genitivi of the genitive case crescentis increasing sonat sound acuta long: velut as, hæc pietas pietatis godliness, virtus virtutis vertue monstrant do shew.

Quædam Nomen some nouns monosyllaba one syllable dicuntur are called mascula masculines, sal salt, sole the Sun, ren the kidneys, or the reins of the back, & and spleen the spleen, Car a Man of Caris Ser a man of Afia, vir a man, vas vadis a surety, as a pound weight, mas the male kind, being the weight of eight ounces, Cre one of Creet, præs a surety, & and pes a foot, glis a dormouse habens having gliris genitive in the genitive case, mos a manner, flos a flower, ros the dew & and Tros a man of Troy, mus a mouse, dens a tooth, mons mountain, pons a bridge, simus & and also fons a spring, sep pro serpente a serpent, grypus a griffin, Thrax a Thracian, Rex a King, grex gregis a flock cattle & and Phryx a man of Phrygia. Etiam also polysyllaba nouns of many syllables in, sunt are mascula masculines ut as, Acarnan a Hill by Athene lichen the herb liverwort, and delphin a dolphin, & in and which end in o signant signifying corpus a body: ut leo a lion, curculio a weesel, se senio the scie point, ternio the tray point, sermo a word speech. In er, or & os, non ending in er, or and os, in

Propria quæ maribus construed. 5

cula are *masculines*: ceu as, cra-
ter a standing piece or cup, con-
ditor a builder, heros a noble-
man, sic so torrens a brook, ne-
frens a young pig, oriens the
east, cum pluribus with many in
dens ending in dens: quale as,
oidens, quando when reperitur
oro instrumento it signifieth a
lung fork. Adde add Gigas a
giant, elephas an elephant, ada-
mas a diamond, que and Gara-
mas an inhabitant of Africk, que
and tapes tapesstry: atque and
ebes a caldron, Cures a town's
name, magnes a loadstone, que
and unum nomen one noun
quintæ of the fifth declension,
meridies noon or mid-day. Et
also quæ nouns which compo-
untur are compounded ab of-
fe a pound weight: ut as,
odrans nine ounces, semis half
pound. Jungantur mascula
t these masculines be added,
amnis a Samnite, hydrops
a dropse, nycticorax a night
iven, thorax the breast, & and
mascula these masculines, ver-
ex a bell-weather, Phoenix a
bænix, & and bombyx pro-
ermiculo a silk-worm. Atta-
en yet ex his of these, syren
mermaid, mulier a woman,
ror a sister, uxor a wife, sunt
e muliebre genus the semi-
ne gender.

ET also hæc nomina the-
se nouns monosyllaba of one
syllable sunt are neutralia neu-
ters, mel honey, fel gall, lac
milk, far bread corn, ver the
spring time, cor a heart, æs
brass, vas vasis a vessel, os ossis
a bone & and os oris a mouth,
rus the country, thus frankin-
cense, jus right, crus the leg from
the knee to the ankle, pus snot:
& and polysyllaba nouns of
many syllables in al, que and in
ar: ut as, capital a ribband or
quoif, laquear a vaulted roof
of a chamber: halec an herring
neutrum is neuter & and mu-
liebre feminine.

HÆC these nouns sunt are
dubia the doubtful gen-
der, python a prophesying spirit,
scrobs a ditch, serpens a serpent,
bubo an owl, rudens a cable-
rope, grus a crane, perdix a par-
tridge, lynx a spotted beast, li-
max a snail, stirps pro truncu
a stump of a tree & and calx
pedis the heel. Adde add thou-
dies a day, tantum only esto less
it be mas masculine secundo
numero in the plural number.

Sunt these are commune the
commune of two, parens &
father or mother, que and au-
tor a beginner, infans an in-
fant, adolescens a youth, dux &
Captain, illex a lawless body,

6 Propria quæ maribus construed.

hæres an heir, exlex a lawless body, creatu the compounðs à of fronte a forehead: ut as, bifrons one that hath a double forehead, custos a keeper, bos an ox, bull or cow, tur a thief, sus a sow atque and Sacerdos a Priest or Nun.

Si if penultima the last syllable save one genitivi of the genitive case crelcentis increasing sit he gravis short: ut as, sanguis blood genitivo in the genitive case sanguinis, nomen that noun est is mas masculine.

SIt Hyperdissyllabon let a noun of more than two syllables be foeminei generis of the feminine gender in do, quod which maketh dinis, atq; and in go, quod which dat gryeb ginis in genitivo in the genitive case: du cedo sweetnes faciens making dulcedins monstrat doth shew id that tibi to ihee, que and compago a joyst compaginis, id tht; adjice add to these virgo a maid, grando hail, fides faith, compes a pair of fetters, reges a mat & and seges standing corn, arbor a tree que and hyems winter, sic so bacchar the herb *Lady Gloves*, sindon fine linen cloth, Gorgon a certain terrible woman, Icon an Image & and Amazon a woman of Scythia. Gracula Greek nouns

finita ending in as vel or in, ut as, lampas a lamp, ialps a Jasper stone, cassis an helme, cuspis a point of a spear: vona one word in us, pecus canus making pecudis in the genitive case. Adde add thou his to these forfex a pair of shears, pellex an harlot to a wedded man, carex sedge, simul atq; and also supellex householdstuff, appendix a pent-house, histrix porcupine, coxendix an hip, que and filix fern.

Nomen a noun in a signans signifying rem thing non animata m without life est is neutrale genus the neuter gender: ut as, problem a hard question; en, ut as, omen forespeaking; ar, ut as, juban sunbeam; dans ending in ur, as, jecur the liver; us, ut as, onus a burthen; put, ut as, occiput the hinder part of the head Attamen yet ex his of the pecten a comb, furfur brus sunt are mascula masculines Sunt these are neutra neuter cadaver a dead carcass, verbe a stripe, iter a journey, subcork, tuber pro fungo a root stool & and uber a dug, giber ginger, & and laser the herb Benjamin, cicer an lucian Pease, & and piper pepper, atque and papaver poppy,

Propria quæ maribus construed.

7

and siser a parsnip, atque and
sler an osier: Aequor the sea.
marmor marble, que and ador
wheat neutra are neuters. Atq;
and pecus cattle quando when
facit it maketh pecoris in ge-
nitivo in the genitive case.

Sunt these are dubii generis
of the doubtful gender, car-
do the hinge of a door, margo
the brim of any thing, cinis ashes,
obex the bolt of a door, pulvis
dust, adeps fatness, forceps a
pair of tongs, pumex a pumice-
stone, ramex bursteness, anas a
duck or drake, imbrex a gutter-
tile; add culex a gnat, na-
trix a water-serpent, & and o-
nyx the nail of a man's hand
cum prole with his compounds,
que and filex a flint stone;
quamvis althoough usus use vult
will melius rather haec that
these nouns dicier be called
mascula masculines.

Sta these nouns sunt are com-
munis generis of the common
of two genders, vigil a watch-
man or watch-woman, pugil a
Champion, exul a banish'd man
or woman, praesul a president,
omo a man or woman, nemo
no body, martyr a martyr, Ligur
one of Liguria, augur a sooth-
sayer & and Arcas one of Arca-
nia, antistes one chief among
others, miles a soldier, pedes &

footman, interpres an interpre-
ter, comes a companion, holpes
an host or an hostess: sic so ales
any great bird, praeses the chief
ruler, princeps a prince, auceps
a fowler, eques an horseman,
obses a pledge in war, atq; and
multa alia nomina many other
nouns, quæ which creatur are
derived à verbis of verbs: ut
as, conjux a husband or wife,
judex a judge, vindex a reveng-
er, opifex a workman, & and
aruspex a soothsayer.

Adjectiva adjectives ha-
bentia having unam
vocem one termination duntax-
at only: ut as, foelix happy, au-
dax bold retinent keep omne ge-
nus every gender sub una in one
ending. Si if cadant they fall sub
geminâ voce under a double ter-
mination: velut as, omnis &
and omne all vox prior the for-
mer word est is commune the
commune duum of two, vox altera
altera the second neutrum the neu-
ter. At but si if variant they
vary tres voces three endings:
ut as, sacer, sacra, sacrum, holy,
vox prima the first word est is
mas masculine, altera the second,
foemina feminine, tertia the
third neutrum neuter. At bue
sunt there are nouns quæ which
vocares you may call propè in a
manner substantiva substantives
flexu

Quæ genus construed.

Flexu by declining, tamen notwithstanding reperta they are found adjectiva adjectives natura by nature que and usu by use. Talia such sunt are pauper poor, puber ripe of age, cum with degener waxing out of kind, uber plentiful, & and dives rich, locuples wealthy, sospes safe, comes a companion, atque and superstes one that overliveth, cum paucis aliis with few others quæ which lectio iusta diligent reading docebit will teach. Hæc these nouns gaudent adsciscere sibi will have proprium quendam flexum a certain proper declining, campester of the plain field, volucer swift,

celeber famous, celer swift, atque and saluber wholsom. Junge add pedestre belonging to a footman, equestre belonging to a horseman & and acer sharp; Junge add paluster belonging to a marsh, ac and alacer chearfull, sylvester belonging to a wood: at but sic thus tu thou variabis shalt decline hæc these nouns, hic celer in the masculine gender, hæc celeris in the feminine, neutro in the neuter hoc celere; aut or aliter otherwise sic thus, hic atque hæc celeris in the masculine and feminine, rursum again hoc celere, est tibi neutrum is the neuter gender.

De Nominibus Heteroclitis Tho. Robinson.



Unto let these nouns be Heteroclita Heteroclytes quæ which variant do vary genus genera aut or flexum declension, quæcumque and whatsoever deficiunt do want superantve or have overmuch novato ritu after a new order.

Cernis thou seest hæc these variantia changing genus gender ac and partim partili flexum declension: Pergamus, infelix urbs the unhappy City Tröum of the Trojans gignit makerh Pergama. Quod which

thing ipsa the word it self supplex household-stuff facit doth, nisi except careat it want plurali the plural number. Singula these being singular gaudent feminines are feminines, pluralis being plural neutris neuters. Prior numerus the singular number dat giveth his to these nouns genus neutrum the neuter gender, alter the plural utrumque both masculine and neuter: Rastrum a rake cum with fræno a bridle, filum thread, simul atque and also capistrum an beadfall: item also Argos a

town in Greecē, & and coelum heaven singula being singulars sunt are neutra neuters: sed but audi mark, vocitabis thou shalt call coelos & Argos in the plural number duntaxat only mascula masculines: sed but fræna neuter & and frænos masculine, quo pacto after which sort & also formant they form cætera the rest. Nundinum a fair & hinc and also epulum a banquet, quibus unto which addito add thou balneum a bath: & and hæc these sunt are neutra neuters quidem indeed primo in the singular number, ritè by custom muliebria feminines secundo in the plural. Constat it is certain Juvenalem habere that Juvenal bath balnea baths plurali in the plural. Hæc these nouns singularia being singulars dantur mariibus are masculines, plurima being plurals neutris neuters, Mænalus a hill in Arcadia, atque and sacer mons the sacred mountain Dindymus the hill Ida by Troy, Ismarus a mountain in Thracia atque and Tartara bell, Taygetus an hill in Lacedæmonia, sic so Tænara a promontory in Laconia, Massica a mountain in Campania, & ant altus Garganus the top of the high hill Ida. At but alter numerus the plural number dabit will give his to

these nouns utrumq; genus both genders, sibilus an hissing atq; and jocus sport, locus a place, & and Campanus avernus a Lake of Campania in Italy.

Propago the remnant quæ which sequitur followeth est is manca maimed numero in number casuive or in case.

VOcabis thou shalt call these nouns Aptōta, quæ which variant alter nullum casum no case: ut as, fas right, nil nothing, nihil nothing, instar like & and multa many in u simul i in u and i: ut ass hæc these sunt be que both cornu a horn que and genu a knee, sic so gummi gum, frugi thrifty, sic so tempe a very fair field in Thessalia, tot so many, quot how many, & and omnes numeros all nouns of number à tribus from three ad centum to a hundred.

Que and nomen à noun est is Monoptōton, cui à which vox una one word cadit happeneth: ceu as, noctu by night, natu by birth, jussu by bidding, injussu without bidding, simul also astu by craft, promptu with speed, permissu by suffe- rance: legimus we read astus plurali in the plural number: legimus we read inficias a denial, sed but vox ipsa that word est i sola only reperta found.

Quæ genus conſtruēd.

Sunt theſe be diptōta, quibus ſo which duplex flexura a double declining remainſit remaineth: ut as, forſ hap dabit will give, forte ſexto in the ablatiue caſe: quoq; alſo ſpontis of his own accord ſponte. Sic ſo plus more habet hath pluris, repetundarum of bribery, repetundis, & and jugeris of an acre dat giveth jugere ſexto in the ablatiue caſe; autem but verberis of a ſtripe verbere, quoque alſo ſuppetiæ aid dant makeith ſuppetias quarto in the accusatiue caſe. Tantudem as much dat giveth tantidem, ſimul alſo impetis of violence dat giveth hoc impete: junge add vicem by turn ſexto in the ablatiue caſe vice; nec neither lego do I read plura more. Hæc quatuor theſe four verberis of a ſtripe, atque and vicem by turn, ſic ſo plus more cum with jugere an acre tenuere have kept cunctos caſus all their caſes numero ſecondo in the plural number.

VOcantur they are called triptōta, quibus where in inflectis thou doſt decline tres caſus three caſes: ut as, precis prayer atque and precem, & and blandus a kind man petit amicam woes his love prece by in treaty: ſic in like manner legis thou readeft, opis eſt noſtræ it

is in our power, fer opeſ help thou, atque and dignus worthy ope of help. At but frugis of fruit tantum only caret wants recto the nominatiue caſe, & alſo ditionis of title: viſ force eſt is vox integra a perfect word, niſi except forte perhaps dativus the dative caſe defit be wanting: prior numerus the singular number mūtilus is imperfect omnibus his in all theſe, alter the plural integer is whole. Quæ referunt relatives: ut as, qui which: quæ percontantur interrogatives, ut as, ecquis who: & and quæ diſtribuunt diſtributives, ut as, nullus none, neuter neither of the two, & and omnis all: Infinita nouns indeſinates ſolent are wont jungi to be joyned his to theſe, ut as, qui libet every one, alter another. Hæc theſe ſæpe often carent do want quinto caſu the vocatiue caſe: & and pronomina the pronouns præter except hæc quatuor theſe four infrà following; noſter ours, noſtras of our country, meus mine, & and tu thou. Notes you may obſerve propria cuncta all proper names quibus eſt which have natura coēcens a restraining nature, nè fu erint that they ſhall not be pluri ma plurals: ut as, Mars the heathenish God of Battel, Cato

the name of a wise man in Rome, Gallia France, Roma Rome, Ida an hill by Troy, Tagus a river in Portugal, Lælaps a dog's name, Parnassus an hill in Phœnic, que and Bucephalus the horse of Alexander the Great. Dabis thou shalt give his to these frumenta bread corn, penſa tow or wool on a distaff, herbas herbs, uda moist things, metalla metals, in quibus in which ipſe requiras thou mayſt ſearch quæ what ſunt are placita the pleafures Authorum of Authors. Eſt there is a time ubi when hæc these retinent kēp pluralem the plural number: Eſt there is a time also ubi when ſpernunt they have it not.

HOrdea karly, farra bread-corn, forum a market, mel honey, mulsum wine mingled with honey, defructa wine ſadden till the third part is boiled away, que and ihus frankincense, pluralia being plurals ſervant keep tantum only tres similes voces three like caſes: excipe except res a thing, species a kind, facies a face, que and acies an edge, que and dies a day, quas voces w ich words licet may eſſe be totas whole ſecundo numero in the plural number. Solent they are wont necltere to add iſtis to th ſe multa muliebria many feminines: ut as hæc theſe ſunt are ſtultitia fooliſhneſſ, invidia envy, & and ſapientia wiſdom, deſidia ſloth, atque and iniui- meſæ voces innumerable words

dentia ſcarcely exceed numerum primum the ſingular number.

SIngula theſe ſingulareſ ſe- minei generis of the femi- nire gender, raro ſeldom pluralia are plurals: pubes ripeness of age, atq; and ſalutis health: ſic ſo- talio like for like, cum with in- dole towardneſſ, tuffis a cough, pix pitch, humus the ground atq; and lues the murrain, ſitis thirſt & and fuga a flying away, jun- ge add quietem reſt; ſic ſo cholera choler atq; and faimes hunger, que and bitis me an- choly, ſenecta old age, juventus youth. Sed but tamen yet hæc theſe nouns ſoboles an offspring, labes a ſpot, ut as & alſo omnia all quintæ of the fifth declension ſæpe often tenebunt will keep plurali in the plural number tres ſimiles caſus three like caſes: excipe except res a thing, species a kind, facies a face, que and acies an edge, que and dies a day, quas voces w ich words licet may eſſe be totas whole ſecundo numero in the plural number. Solent they are wont necltere to add iſtis to th ſe multa muliebria many feminines: ut as hæc theſe ſunt are ſtultitia fooliſhneſſ, invidia envy, & and ſapientia wiſdom, deſidia ſloth, atque and iniui- meſæ voces innumerable words

Quæ genus construed

id genus of that sort, quas
which lectio reading præbet
yieldeth; quam præfixam tibi
which set before thee collige ga-
ther together, ceu as, certum si-
lum a sure guiding thread. Ad-
de put rariū very seldom se-
cundum numerum the plural
number his to these nouns, sed
but yet quandoque sometimes.

Nec neither licet may we
deferre give secundum
numerum the plural number
his neutris to these neuters, de-
licium the thing wherein we de-
light, senium old age, lethum
death que and coenum dirt que
and salum the sea: Sic so bar-
athrum a place taken for Hell,
virus poysen, vitrum glas, que
and viscum birdlime, que and
penum provision of victuals, ju-
stitium vacation or out of term,
nihilum nothing, ver the spring,
lac milk, gluten glue, simul al-
so halec an herring, adde add
gelu frost, solium a seat of state,
or throne, jubar the Sun-beam:
hic here quoque also ponas thou
mayest put multa talia many
such quæ which si if observes
thou observest occurrent will
come tibi legenti to thee as thou
readest.

Mascula these masculines
sunt are contenta con-
tentia tantum only numero se-

cundo with the plural number.
Manes spirits, Majores An-
cestors, cancelli lattices, liberi
children & and antes the utter-
most rank of Vines, menses pro-
fluviūm women's monthly flow-
ers, lemures hobgoblins, fasti &
register of things of the year, at-
que and minores posterity, cùm
when natales assignant signifi-
genus a stock, adde add Penates
the heathenish household Gods, &
and loca places plurali in the
plural number, quales such as be
que both Gabii a City in Italy,
que and Locri people of Locris, &
and quæcunq; whatsoever legas
thou readest passim in any place
similis rationis of the like sort.

HÆc these nouns sunt are
foeminei generis of the
feminine gender, que and numeri
secundi the plural number: exu-
viæ things which are put off
phaleræ horse-trappings, que
and grates thanks, manubiaæ
spoils taken in war, & and Idus
the Ides of a month, antiæ fore-
locks, & and Induciae a truce,
simul also que both, insidiæ ly-
ing in wait, que and minæ
threatnings, excubiae watch and
ward, nonæ the nones of a month,
nugæ trifles que and tricæ tri-
fling gewgaws, calendæ the
Kalends, quisquiliæ the sweep-
ing and refuse of things, ther-

mae baths, cunæ the cradle of infants, diræ cursing, que and exequiæ solemnities at burials, inferiæ heathenish sacrifices done to spirits: & and feriæ holy days, sic so que both primitiæ the first fruits, que and plagæ signantes signifying retia nets, & und valvæ folding doors que and divitiæ riches: nuptiæ marriages, item &c and also lactes the small guts; addantur let there be added Thebæ the City of Thebes & and Athenæ Athens: quod genus of which sort invias thou mayest find & also plura nomina more names locorum of places.

Hæc neutra these neuters leguntur are read plurals in the plural number, rarius very seldom primo in the singular: moenia the walls of a city, cum with tescuis rough places, præcordia the midriff, ultra the dens ferarum of wild beasts, arma weapons, mapalia images; sic so bellaria junkets, munia a duty, castra a camp or ent; funus a funeral petit requireth justa ceremonies & and virgo a maid petit requireth sponsalia betrothing; disertus an eloquent man amat loveith volstra a pulpit; que and pueri children gestant carry crepuncula rattles to play withal; que

and infantes infants colunt love cunabula cradles; augur the soothsayer consulit asketh counsel of exta the entrails, & and absolvens finishing recantat mutereth effata prayers superis to the imagined gods: festa the feasts deūm of the heathenish gods, ceu as, Bacchanalia feasts dedicated to Bacchus, poterunt may jungi be joyned. Quod si if then leges thou readest plura more, licet reponas thou mayest put them quoque also hâc classe in this rule.

Hæc these nouns imitantia imitating varias formas divers forms, quasi luxuriant do as it were exceed, nam for tonitrus tonitrûq; thunder variant do vary & both genus their gender & and vocem termination: sic so clypeus clypeum a buckler, baculus, baculum atque and bacillum a staff, sensus a sense & and hoc sensum the conceit of the mind, tignus que and tignum a rafter, tapetum atque and tapete, tapes tapestry, punctus que and punctum a point, sinapi mustard seed, quod which mutans changing genus his gender fertur is called scelerata sinapis biting mustard; sinus & and hoc sinum vas lactis a milking bowl or a milk pail, menda que

que and mendum a fault, viscus & and hoc viscum birdlime, sic so cornu a horn & and flexible cornum the bending horn: at but Lucanus Lucan ait saith, tibi cura have a care cornus sinistri of the left wing of the Army: eventus simul also eventum an event. Sed but quid moror why stay I istis in these? Lectio the reading doctorum of learned Author's ministrat affordeth tibi unto thee talia mille a thousand such.

SED but præterea farther quædam Græca some Greek nouns sunt tibi notanda are to be noted of thee, quæ which pererè have brought forth fœtum Latinum a new Latin word quarto casu in the accusative case, nam for panther a panther creat makeith panthera in the accusative case: que and crater a standing piece cratera; cassis an helmet habet hath cassida; sed but & also æther the skie fundit makeith æthera: hinc hence venit cometh cratera a standing piece, æthera the skie venit cometh: sic even so cassida magna a great helmet tegit covereth caput ipsum the head, nec neither vult will panthera the panther domari be tamed.

Recitus the nominative case vertitur is varied his it

these, sensus the signification manet remaineth, & and unum genus one gender: gibbus & hic gibber a billy in one's back, cucumis cucumber a cucumber, stipis & stips wages, sic so cins atq; and ciner ashes, vomis vomer a plowshare, scobis & and scobs saw dust or pin dust: item also pulvis pulver dust, pubes puber ripeness of age: quibus to which addes thou shalt add quæ nouns which parient bring forth or & os, houos honour & and labor labour, arbor a tree and ador wheat. Et also his thou shalt add to these, apes & and apis a bee, plebs plebis the common people: quoq; also sunt there are multa many accepta received à Græcis from the Greeks referentia expressing geminam formam a double form: ut as delphin delphinus a dolphin, & and hic elephas elephantus an elephant: sic so congrus conger a conger: sic so Meleagrus Meleager a man's name; item also Teucrus Teucer a King of Troy. Et also dabis thou shalt add hoc bither cætera cuncta all others quæ which par ratio the like reason & and lectio causa diligent reading dederint shall give tibi uno thee.

HÆC these simul together sunt are & both quarti flexus of the fourth declension atq; and secundi the second, enim for laurus a laurel tree facit maketh genitivo in the genitive case lauri & laurus, sic so quer-
cus an Oak, pinus a pine, ficus pro fructu for a fig, ac and ar-
bore a fig-tree, sic so colus a di-
staff, atq; and penus provision of
victuals, cornus quando when
arbor habetur it is taken for a
cornel tree, sic so lacus a lake,
atq; and domus an house, licet
although hæc these nec recur-
rant be nor to be found ubique
in every case. Quoque also leges
hou shalt read plura more his
than these quæ which jure by
ight, relinquas thou mayst
eave priscais to old authors.

ET and sunt there are thulta adjectiva many adjectives quæ which luxuriant abound notanda to be noted, sed but im-
primis first of all quot as many as & also hæc nomina these nouns tibi fundunt do bring forth: arma weapons, jugum &
yoak, nervus a sinew, somnus sleep, que and clivus the steep
side of an hill, que and animus a mind, & and quot as many as, limus mud habet bath, quot as
many as froehum a bridle & and
cera wax, bacillum a staff: à quibus of which formes thou
mayest form us simul is both us
and is, ut as, inermis inermis
unweaponed. At but hilarus
merry est is rarer very rare, hil-
laris est is vox a word bene
nota well known.

As in Præsenti construed.



S the termination as, in præsenti in the present tense for-
mat formeth per-
fectum the preterperfect tense in
vi: ut as, no nas to swim navi,
ocito vocitas to call ofien voci-
tavi: deme except lavo to
wash lavi, juvo to help juvi, que
nd nexo to knit nexui, & and
co to cut quod which maketh
qui, neco to kill quod which

maketh necui, verbum the verb
mico to shine quod which ma-
keth micui, plico to fold quod
which maketh plicui, frico to
rub quod which dat giveith, fri-
cui. Sic so domo to make tame
quod which makes domui, tono
to thunder quod which makes
tonui, verbum the verb sono to
sound quod which makes sonui
crepo to give a crack quod
which maketh crepui, veto to
forbid

*forbid quod which dat giveth
vetui, atq; and cubo to lie down
cabui, hæc these words raro for-
mantur are seldom formed in a-
vi, Do das to give ritè by right
dedi: slo stas to stand vult will
formare form steti.*

ES the termination es, in
præsenti in the present
tense format formeth perfectum
the preterp[ro]iect tense dans gi-
ving ui: ut *as*, nigreo nigres to
wax black nigrui, excipe except
jubec to command justi, soi beo
to sup any liquid thing habet
bath sorbui, quoq; also sorpsi,
mulceo to asswage mulsi, luceo
to shine vult will have luxi, se-
deo to sit sedi, que and video to
see vult will have vidi: sed but
prandeo to dine prandi, strideo
to make a noise stridi, suadeo to
counsel suasi, rideo to laugh ri-
si, & and ardeo to burn habet
hath arsi. Syllaba prima the first
syllable geminatur is doubled his
quatuor in these four infrà fol-
lowing; namq; for pendeo to
hang pependi, que and mordeo
to bite vult will habere have
momordi, spondeo to promise
freely or betroth spospondi, que
and tondeo to clip or shear vult
will have totondi. Si if I vel r l
or r stet stand ante before geo,
geo vertitur is turned in si into
si: ut *as*, urgeo to urge ursi,

mulgeo to milk mulsi, dat it gi-
veth quoq; also mulxi, frigeo to
be cold trixi, lugeo to lament
luxi, & and augeo to encrease
habet hah auxi. Fleo fles to
weep dat giveth flevi: leo les to
anoint levi, que and natum in-
c. mpouod inde thereof deleo to
blot out delevi: pleo ples to fil
plevi, neo to spin nevi. Mani-
formatur is formed à of maneo
to tarry, torqueo to wrest tor-
si, hæreo to stick fast vult will
have hæsi. Veo fit is made vi,
ut *as*, ferveo to be hot servi,
niveo to wink or beckon, & an-
satrum the compound inde there-
conniveo to wink with the eye
poscit requireth nivi & nix,
cieo to trouble civi, que and video
to bind vievi.

Tertia the third conjugati-
on formabit will form
præteritum the preterperfect
tense: ut *as*, manifestum is ma-
nifest hic here. Bo fit is made bi,
ut *as*, lambo to lick lambi: ex-
cipe except, scribo to write scri-
psi, & and nubo to be married
nupsi: antiquum the old un-
cumbo to lie down dat giveth
cubui. Co fit is made ci, ut *as*,
vinco to overcome vici, parco to
spare vult will have pepercisti
and parsi, dico to say dixi, quoq;
also duco to lead duxi. Do
is made di, ut *as*, mando to
mandi

mandi : sed but scindo to cut
dat giveth scidi, fundo to cleave
fidi, fundo to pour out fudi, que
and tundo to knock tutudi, pen-
do to weigh pependi, tendo to
bend tetendi, pedo to break wind
backward pepedi : Junge joyn
thou, cado to fall cecidi, cedo
pro verberō to beat cecidi. Cedo
pro discedere to depart sive or
locum dare to give place cessi,
vado to go, rado to shave, lədo
to hurt, ludo to play, divido to
divide, trudo to thrust, claudio
to shut, plaudo to clap hands for
joy, rodo to gnaw, ex of do the
termination do semper always
faciunt make si. Go fit is made
xi, ut as, jungo to joyn junxi,
sed but r the leiter r ante before
go vult will have si : ut as, spar-
go to sprinkle sparsi, lego to read
legi & and ago to do facit ma-
kerb egi, tango to touch dat gi-
veth tetigi, pungo to prick pun-
xi que and pupugi, frango to
break dat giveth fregi ; cum
when pango signat signiseth pa-
cifici to make a covenant vult it
will have pepigi, pro jungo to
joyn pegi, pro cano to sing pan-
gi. Ho fit is made xi, ceu as, tra-
to to draw traxi docet teacherb,
e and vaho to carry vexi. Lo
it is made ui, ceu as, colo to
worship colui, excipe except
fallo to sing cum p with p, &

and sallo to season with salt sine
p without p, nam for utrumque
both format form salli : vello
to pluck up dat giveth velli,
quoque also vulsi, fallo to de-
ceive fefelli, cello pro frango
to break ceculi, que and pello
to drive out pepuli. Mo fit is
made ui, ceu as, vomo to vomit
vomui, sed but emo to buy facie
maketh emi, como to kemb pe-
tit requireth compsi, promo to
draw out promphi. Adjice add
thou demo to take away quod
which format formeth dempsi,
sumo to take sumpsi, premo to
press pressi. No fit is made vi,
ceu as, sino to suffer sivi, excipe
except temno to contemn tempsi,
sterno to strew dat giveth stra-
vi, sperno to despise sprevi, lino
to smear over levi, interdum
sometimes lini & livi : quoque
also cerno to discern crevi. Gig-
no to get, pono to put, cano to
sing dant give genui, posui, ce-
cini. Po fit is made psi, ut as
scalpo to scratch scalpsi, excipe
except rumpo to break rupi, &
and strepo to make a noise with
hands and feet quod which for-
mat formeth strepui, crepo to
give a crack quod which dat gi-
veth crepui. Quo fit is made
qui, ut as, linquo to leave liqui.
demito except coquo to seeth
coxi. Ro fit is made yi, ceu as,

sero pro planto to plant & and
 semino to sow sevi, quod which
 mutans changing significatum
 the signification dat giveith me-
 lius better serui, verro to brush
 vult will have verri & versi, u-
 ro to burn ussi, gero to bear gesi,
 quero to seek quæsivi, tero to
 wear trivi, curro to run cucur-
 ri. So formabit will form sivi,
 velut as, accerso to go to call, ar-
 cesso the same, lacesco to revile,
 atque and incesso to provoke one
 in speech : Sed but tolle except
 capessco to take capessi, quodque
 which also facit makeith capessi-
 vi, atq; and facesco to go about
 to do facessi; sic so viso to go to
 see visi, sed but pinso to bake
 habebit will have pinsiui. Sco fit
 is made vi, ut as, pasco to feed
 pavi, posco to require vult will
 have poposci, dilco to learn vult
 will formare form didici, qui-
 nisco to nod with the head quexi.
 To fit is made ti, ut as, verto
 to turn verti, sed but notetur
 activum sisto let this verb active
 sisto be marked pro facio stare
 to make to stand, nam for dat it
 giveth jure by right stiti; mit-
 to to send dat giveth misi, peto
 to ask petii sive or petivi, sterto
 to snort habet bath stertui, me-
 to to mow messui. Ab of ecto fit
 is made exi, ut as, flecto to bend
 flexi, pecto to kemb pexui, ha-

betque and it hath pexi, etiam
 also neco to knit dat giveith
 nexui, habet it hath quoque also
 nxi. Vo fit is made vi : ut as,
 volvo to roll volvi, excipe ex-
 cept vivo to live vixi : ut as,
 nexo to knit habet bath nexui,
 sic so texo to weave, habebit
 will have texui. Cio fit is made
 ci, ut as, facio to do feci, quo-
 que also jacio to cast jeci : anti-
 quum the old verb lacio to allure
 or entice lexi, quoq; also specio
 to see spexi. Dio fit is made di:
 ut as, fodio to dig fodi. Gio
 gi, ceu as, fugio to fly fugi. Pi
 fit is made pi, ut as, capio n
 take cepi, excipe except cupio
 to covet pivi, & and rapio n
 snatch, rapui, sapio to be wif
 sapui, atque and sapivi. Rio fit
 is made ri, ut as, pario to bring
 forth young peperi. Tio ffi ge-
 minans doubling f, ut as, quatio
 to shake quassi, quod the which
 vix scarcely reperitur is found
 in usu in use. Denique lastly
 üo fit is made üi, ut as statuo
 to appoint statui, pluo to rain
 format formathe pluvi, sive
 plui; sed but struo to build
 struxi, fluo to flow, fluxi.

Quarto the fourth conjugation
 dat giveth is in the
 second person, ivi in the preter-
 perfect tense, ut as, scio scis
 know monstrat tibi sheweth for
 que

vi: excipias except venio to come dans giving veni, cambio to exchange campsi, raucio to be boarſe rausi; farcio to ſtuff farſi, farcio to patch farſi, lepio to hedge ſepſi, ſentio to perceive ſenſi, fulcio to underprop fulſi, item also haurio to draw haufi, fancio to eſtabliſh fanxi, vincio to bind vinxi, falio pro falto to leap falui, &c and amicio to cloath dat giveth amicui : utemur we ſhall uſe parciūſ ſeldom cambiui I have exchanged, haurivi I have drawn, amicivi I have cloathed, ſepivi I have hedged, fanxivi I have eſtabliſht, farcivi I have patched, atque and falivi I have leaped.

SImplex the ſimple verb & and con poſitum the com pound dat giveth idem præteri cum the ſame preterperfect tense, ut as, docui I have taught, edo cui I have taught perfectly, monſrat ſherewiſh : Sed but syllaba be ſyllable quam which ſimplex be ſimple verb ſemper geminat both always double non gemina ur is not doubled compōsto in be compound, præterquam ex cept his tribus in theſe three, præ curro to run before, excurro to run out, repungo to prick again, que and rite creatis in verbs lightly compounded à of do to ave, diſco to learn, ſto to stand,

poſco to require. Compositum the compound à of plico to fold, cum ſub with this preposition ſub, vel or nomine a noun: ut as, iſta iheſe, ſupplico to beſeech, multipliſco to multiply; gaudere rejoice formare to form plicavi, applico to apply, compliſco to fold up, replico to unfold & and explico to declare ui vel in avi do make ui or avi. Quamvis al though ſimplex the ſimple verb oleo to ſavour or ſmell vult will have olui, tamen nevertheless quodvis compositum every com pound inde thereof formabit will form melius rather olevi; at but redolet to caſt a ſtrong ſmell ſequitur doth follow for man the form ſimplicis of the ſimple verb, que and ſubolet to ſmell a little. Omnia compoſita all the compounds à of puri go to prick formabunt will form punxi, unum one repungo to prick again vult will have pu pugi, interdumq; and ſometimes repunxi. Natum the compound à of do to give, quando when eſt it is infleſtio tertia the third conjugation: ut as, addo to add, credo to believe, edo to ſet forth, dedo to yield, reddo to reſtore, perdo to loſe, abdo to bide vel or obdo to thruſt againſt, condo to build, indo to put in, trado to de liver, prodo to be ray, vendo to ſell.

sell didi : at but unum one abscondo to hide abscondi. Natum the compound à of sto stas to stand habebit will have stiti.

Si if verba hæc simplicia these simple verbs componantur be compounded mutant they change vocalem primam the first vowel præsentis of the present tense præteritique and of the preterperfect tense in e into e, damno to condemn, lacto to give suck, sacro to dedicate, fallo to deceive, arceo to drive a way, tracto to handle, fatiscor to be weary, partio to divide, carvo to crop, patro to commit, scando to climb, spargo to sprinkle, que and parjo to bring forth young, cuius whose duo nata two compounds comperit to know for certain & and reperit to find by adventure, dant give peri, sed but cetera the rest perui, velut as hæc these aperire to open, operire to cover. A of pasco to feed pavi, notentur hæc duo composta let these two compounds be marked habere to have pescui, tantum on'y compesco to pasture together, dispesco to drive beasts from pasture: cætera the rest, ut as, epasco to eat up, servabunt will keep usum the use simplicis of the simple verb.

Hæc these habeo to have, lateo to lie hid, fallo to

leap, statuo to appoint, cado to fall, lædo to hurt, pango to joyn dans making pegi, cano to sing, quæro to seek, cædo cedi to beat, tango to touch, egeo to want or stand in need, teneo to hold, taceo to hold ones peace, sapio to be wise, que and rapiio to snatch, si if componantur they be compounded mutant they change vocalem primam the first vowel in i into i, ut as, rapiio to snatch rapui, eripio to take away by force eripui. Natum a compound à of cano to sing dat giveb præteritum the preterperfect tense per ui by ui, ceu as, concino to sing together in one tune dat giveth concinui. Sic even so dilpiceo to displease à of placebo to please: sed but hæc duo these two complaceo to please well cum with perplaceo to please very much, bene servant do keep well usum the use simplicis of the simple verb. Ista quatuor composita these four compounds à of pango to joyn, retinent a keep a, depango to plant, oppango to joyn, circum-pango to fasten about, atque and repango to set. Ista quatuor these four compounds à of maneo mansi to tarry dant give minui, præmineo to excel others, emineo to appear before others, cum with promineo u

hang

hang out in sight, que and immineo to hang over : at but cætera the rest servabunt will keep formam the form simplicis verbæ of the simple verb. Composita the compounds à of scalpo to scratch, calco to tread upon, saltio to leap or dance, mutant do change a per u a into u, excupo to carve or engrave, inculco often to repeat, resulto to rebound, demonstrant shew id that tibi to thee. Composita the compounds à of claudio to shut, quatio to shake, lavo to wash, rejiciunt a cast away a, à of claudio to shut docet sheweth id ibi, occludo to shut fast, excludo to shut out : que and à of quatio to shake, percusio to smite, excutio to smite out : Nata the compounds à of lavo to wash, proluo to wash much, diluo to purge with washing.

Si if componas thou dost compound hæc these verbs, ago to do, emo to buy, sedeo to sit, rego to rule, frango to break, & and capio to take, jacio to cast, lacio to allure or entice, specio to behold, premo to press semper always sibi mutant they change vocalem primam the first vowel præsentis of the present tense in i into ī, nunquam never præteriti of the preterperfect tense, ceu as, frango to

break, refringo to break open refregi: incipio to begin incepi, à of capio to take. Sed but pauca notentur let a few be marked, namque for perago to finish sequitur doth follow suum simplex his simple, que and also satago to be busie or to do with speed, atq; and ab of ago to do, dego to live dat giveth degi, co-go to compel coegi. Sic even so a of rego to rule, pergo to go forward perrexii, quoque also surgo to arise vult will have surrexi, mediâ syllabâ the middle syllable præsentis of the present tense ademptâ being taken away. Facio to do variat changeb nil nothing nisi unless præposito præeunte when a preposition goeth before : olfacio to smell out docet teacheth id that cum with calfacio to make hot que and inficio to infect. Nata the compounds à of lego to read, te, per, præ, sub, trans, ad, præeunte going before servante do keep vocalem the vowel præsentis of the present tense, cætra the rest mutant do change it in i into ī; de quibus of which hæc these intelligo to understand, diligo to love, negligo to neglect, tantum only faciunt make præteritum their preterperfect tenslexi, omnia reliqua all the rest legi.

As in præsenti construed.

Nunc now discas thou mayst learn formare to form supinum the supine ex præterito of the preterperfect tense. Bi format sibi formeth tum in the supine, namque for sic so bibi to drink fit is made babitum. Ci fit is made Etum, ut as, vici to overcome victum, & and ici to smite testatur shews that dans giving ictum, feci to do factum, quoque also jeci to cast jaqtum. Di fit is made sum, ut as, vidi to see visum; quædam some germinant s double f. ut as, pandi to open passum, sedi to fit sessum: adde add thou scidi to cut quod which dat giveth scissum, atq; and fidi to cleave fissum, quoq; also fodi to dig fossum. Hic here etiam also advertas thou mayest mark quod that syllaba prima the first syllable quam which præteritum the preterperfect tense, vult germinari will have doubled, non germinatur is not doubled supinis in the supines, que and to condii to clip or shear docet teacheth id that dans giving consum, atque and cecidi to beat quod which maketh cælum, & and cecidi to fall quod which dat giveth casum, atque and tetendi to bend quod which maketh tensum & centum, tutudi to knock tunsum, atque and pepedi to break wind backward quod

which format format peditum: adde add thou dedi to give quod which jure by right vult will have datum. Gi fit is made Etum, ut as, legi to read lectum, pegi to joyn que and pepigi to make a bargain dat giveth pa Etum; fregi to break fractum, quoque also tetigi to touch tactum, egi to do actum, pupugi to prick punctum, fugi to fly dat giveth fugitum. Li fit is made sum, ut as, falli stans pro condio sale signifying to season with salt fallum, pepuli to drive out dat giveth pulsum, ceculi to break culsum, atque and fefelli to deceive fallum, velli to pluck up dat giveth vulsum, quoque also tuli to bear habet bath latum. Mi, ni, pi, qui these terminations of the preterperfect tense fiunt are made tum, velut a manifestum is manifest hic heremi to buy emptum, veni to come ventum, cecini à of cano to sing cantum, cepi à of capio to take dans giving captum, a of coepio to begin coeptum, ri pi à of rumpo to break ruptum, quoque also liqui to leave liquidum. Ri fit is made sum, ut as, verri to brush versum, ercipe except peperi to bring forth young partum. Si fit is made sum, ut as, visi to go to see visum, tamen notwithstanding geminato

geminato *s* being doubled; misi
to send formabit *will form* mis-
s. m., excipe *except* fulsi *to un-*
derprop fultum, hausi *to draw*
haustum, farsi *to paſch* fartum,
quoque also farsi *to stuff* far-
tum, ussi *to burn* ustum, gessi
to bear gestum, torſi *to wreath*
duo two ſupines tortum & and
tortum, indulſi *to make too*
much of one requirit *requireth*
indulſum que and indulſum.
Pſi fit is made ptum, ut as,
ſcripsi to write ſcriptum, exci-
pe except campſi to exchange
campſum. Ti fit is made tum
namque for ſtatum fit is made
commune common præterito *to*
the preterperfect tense. ſteti à of
ſto to stand que and ſtiti à of
ſtifo to make to stand: excipe
except verti to turn versum. Vi
fit is made tum, ut as, flavi to
blow flatum, excipe except pavi
to seed paſtum, lavi to wash dat
giveh lotum, interdum ſome-
times lautum atque and lava-
tum, potavi to drink facit ma-
keith potum, & and interdum
Sometimes potatum: Sed but
favi to favour fautum, cavi to
beware cautum: formes thou
myest form rite very well ſaturna
à of ſero ſevi to ſow, livi to
dawb or to ſmeer over, que and
also lini dat giveh litum, ſolvi
& of ſolvo to loſe ſolutum, vol-

vi à of volvo to roll volutum
singultivi to sob vult will have
singultum; veneo venis veni-
vi to be ſold, venum, ſepelivi
to bury ritè by right ſepultum.
Quod a verb which dat giveh
ui, dat giveh itum: ut as, do-
mui to make tame domitum:
excipe except quodvis verbum
every verb in uo, quia because
ſemper always formabit it will
form ūi in utum, ut as, exui to
put off exutum, deme except rui
à of ruo to ruſh dans giving rui-
tum, ſecui to cut vult will have
ſectum, necui to kill nectum,
que and fricui to rub frictum,
item also miscui to mingle mi-
ſtum, ac and amicui to cloah
dat giveh amictum, torrui to
roast habet bath toſtum, docui
to teach doctum, que and tenui
to hold tentum, conſilui to give
or ask counſel consultum, alui
to feed altum que and alitum.
Sic ſo ſalui to leap ſaltum, colui
to worship quoq; also ocului to
hide cultum, pinsui to bake ha-
bet bath piftum, rapui to ſnatch
raptum; que and ſervi à of ſero
to plant vult will have ſertum,
ſic quoq; ſo also texui to weave
habet bath textum: Sed but
hæc theſe mutant do change ui in
ſum ui into ſum, nam for ceneo
to think cenſum, cellui to break
habet bath celſum, meto mel-
ſui

sui to reap habet hæb quoque also messum, item and nexui to knit nexus, sic quoque so also pexui to kemb habet hath pexum, patui to lie open dat giveth passum, carui to want cassum que and caritum. Xi fit is made tum, ut as, vinxi to bind vinctum : quinque five abjiciunt n cast away n ; nam for tinxi to feign fictum, minxi to make waer mictum, quoq; also pinxi to paint dat giveth pictum, strinxi to strain strictum, quoque also rinxi to grin vult will have rictum. Flexi to bend, plexi to punish, fixi to fasten dant give xum, & end fluo to flow fluxum.

Quidque compositum supinum every compound formatur is formed ut as simplex the simple, quamvis although non stet there be not semper alway eadem syllaba the same syllable utriusque in them both : composita the compounds à of tunsum to knock dempta n in being taken awy tulum : à of ruitum to rush, i mediā dempta the middle letter i being taken awy fit is made, rutum ; & and quoq; also à of saltum to dance sultum : composta the compounds à of sero to sow dant give situm, quando when format it formeth satum. Hæc these

supines captum to take, factum to do, jactum to cast, raptum to snatch, mutant do change a per a into e, & and cantum to sing, partum to bring forth, sparsum to sprinkle, carptum to crop, or pluck up, quoq; also fartum to stuff, Verbum the verb edo to eat compositum being compounded non facit maketh nor estum sed but esum, unum one compound comedo to eat up, duntaxat only formabit will form utrumque both. Duo two compounds à of nosco to know, cognitum to know, & and agnitus to know by some token, tantum only habentur are but in use, cætera therest dant give notum : noscitum est is jam now in nullo usu in no use.

VErba in or verbs ending in or admittunt tale Præteritum a preterperfect tense ex posteriore supino from their latter supine, u verso u being turned per us into as, & and sum vel fui consociato being joined thereunto, ut as, à of lectu lectus sum vel fui. At hoc horum of these verbs nunc sometimes est is deponens a deponent, nunc sometimes est is commune a commune notandum to be noted. Nam for labor to slide lapsus, patior to endure dat giveth passus, & and nata ejus bi-

compounds, ut *as*, compatiōr to suffer alike compassus, que and perpetiōr to suffer thoroughly formans forming perpessus; fateor to grant quod which maketh fatus & and nata the compounds inde thereof: ut *as*, confiteor to confess confessus, que and diffiteor to deny formans forming diffessus: gradior to go by steps dat giveth gressus & and nata the compoun̄ds inde thereof, ut *as*, digredior to turn aside digressus. Junge add thou fatiscor to be weary fessus sum, metior to measure mensus sum, & and citor to use usus, ordior proximo to weave dat giveth ordinus, pro incepto to begin orsus, pitor to endeavour nūsus vel ornitus sum, & and ulciscor to revenge ultus: simul also irascor to be angry iratus, atq; and reor to suppose ratus sum, oblivis̄cor to forget vult will have oblitus sum; fruor to enjoy operat makeb̄ fructus vel fruitus, unge add thou misereri to have iūy misertus. Tuor to see & and ueor to defend non vult will not have tutus, sed but tuitus sum, quamvis although & horūtum & and tuitum sit be supinum the supine utriq; to them both: adde add thou locutus à loquor to speak & and adde add thou secutus a of sequor to

follow: experior to try facit makeb̄ expertus, paciscor to make a bargain gaudet rejoiceb̄ formare to form pactus sum, nanciscor to get nactus, apiscor to obtain quod which est is verbum vetus an old verb aptus sum, unde from whence adipiscor to get adeptus. Junge add thū queror to complain questus, junge add thou proficiscor to go forwards perfectus, expurgiscor to awake experitus sum; & and quoque also hæc these comminiscor to devise commentus, nascor to be born natus, que and morior to die mortuus, atq; and orior to rise quod which facit makeb̄ præteritum the preterperfect tense ortus.

HÆ C these verbs habent have præteritum the preterperfect tense activæ vocis of the active voice & and passivæ the passive, coeno to sup formati b̄ tibi formeth coenavi & coenatus sum, juro to swear juravi & juratus sum, que and poto to drink potavi & potus, titubo to stumble titubavi vel or titubatus. Sic so careo to want carui & cassus sum, prandeo to dine prandii & pransus, pateo to lie open patui & passus, que and placeo to please dat giveth placui & placitus, suesco to accustom sue-

vi atque and suetus, veneo pro vendor to be sold venivi & venditus sum, nubo to be married nupsi nuptaq; sum, mereor to deserve, meritus sum, vel or merui. Adde add thou libet it contenteth or liketh libuit libitum, & and adde add thou licet it may quod which maketh licuit licitum, tædet it irketh quod which dat giveth tæduit & and pertæsum, adde add thou pudet it shameth faciens making puduit, que and puditum, atq; and piget it irketh quod which format tibi formeth piguit, que and pigitum.

N EUTRO-PASSIVUM a verb neuter passive sic thus format tibi formeth præteritum his preterperfect tense, gaudeo to be glad gavisus sum, fido to trust filius, & and audeo to be bold ausus sum, fio to be made factus, soleo to be wont solitus sum, Moereo to be sad moestus sum: sed but habetur it is accounted nomen a noun Phocæ by the Grammian Phocas.

Q UÆDAM verba certain verbs accipiunt take præteritum the preterperfect tense aliundè of another. Inceptivum a verb inceptive in sco, stans standing pro primario for the primitive verb adoptat taketh præteritum the preter-

perfect tense ejusdem verbi of the same verb: ergo therefore tepesco to begin to be lukewarm vult will have tepui à of tepeo to be lukewarm, fervesco to begin to be hot fervi à of ferveo to be hot; cerno to behold vult will have vidi à of video to see, quatio to shake vult will have præteritum its preterperfect tense concussi à of concutio to shake, que and ferio to smite percussi à of percusio to smite, meo to make water vult will have minxi à of mingo to make water, si do to pitch or alight vult will have sedi à of sedeo to sit, tollo to lift up sustuli à of suffero to bear & and sum to be fui à of fuo to be, & and fero to bear, ritè rightly tuli à of tulio to bear: fisto tantum only pro statre to stand steti à of sto to stand, que and furo to be mad infanivi à of verbo a verb ejusdem significati of the same signification. Sic so escor to eat medeor to heal, liquor to be melted, reminiscor to remember poscunt require præteritum preterperfect tense à of pascor to be fed, medicor to be healed liquefio to be melted, recordor to remember.

F UGIUNT these want præteritum their preterperfect tense, vergo to bend, ambigo to doubt,

doubt, glisco to desire greatly, satisco to think, polleo to be able, nideo to shine: ad hæc to hæc are added inceptiva verbs inceptives; ut as, puerasco to begin to be a child, & and passiva passives quibus whose actives caruere have wanted supinis their supines; ut as, reuor to be feared, timeor to f. red: omnia meditativa all meditatives præter besides parviro to bring forth, esurio to be hungry, quæ duo which two servant do keep præteriūm the imperfect tense.

Hæ verba these verbs raro seldom aut or nunquam never retinebunt will keep supinum their supines: lambo to lick, mico micui to shine, ruo to bray like an ass, scabo to lam, paico pepercii to spare, spesco to drive beasts from pasture, posco to require, disco to earn, compesco to restrain, quisco to nod with the head, dego to live ango to trouble, sugo to suck, lingo to lick with the tongue, ningo to snow que and tago to do with speed, or to be very busie, psallo to sing, volo to be willing, nolo to be unwilling, malo to be more willing, temo to tremble, strideo to make a noise, fluido to make noise, flaveo to be yellow, li-

veo to be black and blue, avet to covet, paveo to fear, conniveo to wink with the eye, fervet to be hot. Compositum a compound à of nuo to nod with the head, ut as, renuo to refuse, à of cado to fall, ut as, incido to fall in; præter besides occido to fall down, quod which facit maketh occasum, que and recido to fall back, recalum. Respuo to refuse, linquo to leave, luo to punish, metuo to fear, cluo to glister, frigeo to be cold, calveo to be bald, & and sterto to snort, timeo to fear. Sic so luceo to shine & and arceo to drive away, cujus whose composita compounds habent have ercitum. Sic so natum the compound à of gruo to cry like a crane; ut as, ingruo to invade. Et and quæcunque whatsoever neutra neuters secundæ of the second conjugation formantur are formed in ui; exceptis these being excepted, oleo to smell, doleo to grieve, placeo to please, que and taceo to hold ones peace, item also pareo to obey, & and careo to want, noceo to hurt, pateo to lie open, que and lateo to lie hid, & and valeo to be in health, caleo to be hot; namque for hæc these gaudent supino have their supines.

General Rules for the Genders of proper names.

I.  *He proper names,* 1. *Of Heathenish Gods.* 2. *men.* 3. *Of Rivers.* 4. *Of months.* 5. *Of wind.* *are of the masculine gender.* 2. *The proper names* 1. *Of heathenish Goddesses.* 2. *Of Women.* 3. *Countries.* 4. *Of Cities.* 5. *Of Islands,* *are of the feminine gender.*

Except these Cities Sulmo and Agragas, which are masculines and Argos, Tibur, Præneste, and Cities ending in (um) which are neuters: and Anxur which is both masculine and neuter.

The general Rules for common names are four.

The Names of Trees are feminine: Except 1. such as end in (aster) as oleaster, and Dumus which are masculines and 2. Siler, suber, thus, robur, and acer which are neuters. 2. The names of Birds, Beasts and Fishes, are of the Epicene gender. 3. All common nouns substantives in (um) and every substantive undeclined are of the neuter gender.

The special Rules for the five declensions.

ALL nouns of the first declension are of the feminine gender, *e.g.* Capra capræ.

Except 1. some attributed to men: as, scriba, assecla, &c. And 2. some nouns in (a) which come of Greek nouns in as, i.e., as satrapa of satrapas, and athleta of athletes. 3. Except dama and talpa, of the doubtful gender. 4. Nouns in (a) derived from verbs, as advena from venio, agricola from colo, to which add verna, which are thought to be of the commune gender.

All Nouns of the second declension in (us) and (r) are masculines.

Except 1. Humus, domus, alvus, colus, vannus, which are minines: So also some nouns in (us) coming of Greek nouns (in os) as, papyrus, antidotus, costus, diphthongus, byssus, abyssus, crystallus, synodus, sapphirus, eremus and arctus, *and some others.*

2. *Except these neuters, virus, pelagus; and vulgus both masculine and neuter.*

3. *Except these of the doubtful gender, pampinus, ficus a penix, phaselus, lecythus, atomus, grossus, pharus, paradisus.*

The gender of common nouns of the third Declension
is known by these rules.

A LL common nouns not increasing a syllable in the genitive case
are of the feminine gender.

Except 1. These *Masculines*: natalis, aqualis, lienis, orbis,
ellis, caulis, collis, follis, mensis and ensis, fustis, funis, panis,
enis, crinis and ignis, cassis, fascis, torris, sentis, piscis and un-
uis, vermis, vectis, postis and axis: and the compounds of as a
und weight, which be like centussis.

2. Nouns in er: as pater, are masculines; but linter is of the
doubtful gender.

3. Nouns in (e) as mare, rete: and Greek nouns in (es) as
coethes, are neuters.

4. These are of the doubtful gender, Finis, clunis, testis, amnis,
orbis, torquis, anguis.

5. These are of the commune gender, Sodalis, vates, extorris, pa-
uelis, perduellis, affinis, juvenis, testis, civis, canis, hostis.

A LL common nouns of the third declension, encreasng one syl-
lable in the genitive case are of the feminine gender: as, Vir-
s virtutis: Pietas pietatis.

Except these words of one syllable which are *Masculines*, sal,
sol, ren, splen, vas vadis a surety, as, mas, bes, præs, glis a
mouse, mos, flos, ros, mus, dens, mons, pons, tons, seps a
pent, gryps, rex, grex, phryx.

And nouns in (n) of more syllables: as Lichen, delphin, but
ren is of the feminine. Besides nouns in (o) signifying a bodily
stance are *Masculines*, as leo, to which add senio, ternio and
mo.

Likewise nouns ending in er, or and os, are *Masculines*; ex-
soror and uxor which are *feminines*: and author of the com-
one gender.

Likewise these are *Masculines*, Torrens, nefrens, oriens, bi-
ns a dung-fork: and others derived of dens: and gigas, ele-
as, adamas, tapes, lebes, magnes: and the part of a pound:
dodrans an ounce: so also hydrops, nyctiorax, thorax,
penix, bombyx, are *Masculines*.

2. **E**xcept these neuters, mel, fel, lac, far, ver, cor, as, vas
vasis a vessel, os oris a mouth, os ossis a bone, also rus,
thus, jus, crus, pus and halec.

Also all nouns in al and ar are neuters: as, capital, laqueum,

3. **E**xcept these nouns of the doubtful gender, python, scrobs,
serpens, bubo, rudens, grus, perdix, lynx, limax, stirpe
a stump of a tree, calx the heel, dies a day; but dies in the plural
number is masculine only.

4. **E**xcept these nouns of the commune gender, Parens, infans,
adolescens, dux, illex, haeres, exlex, the compounds of
frons; also custos, bos, fur, sus and sacerdos.

ALL common nouns of the third Declension, increasing short
in the genitive case, are of the masculine gender: as, san-
guis, sanguinis.

1. **E**xcept feminines in do and go of many syllables. All
virgo, grando, fides, compes, teges, seges, arbor, hyems,
bacchar, mulier, sindon, gorgon, icon, amazon, pecus pecudis,
forfex, pellex, carex, supellex, appendix, histrix, coxendix, filix.

Also words in as and is being greek names: as lampas, iaspis.

2. **N**ouns signifying things without life, and ending in a, u
problemata, in n as omen, in ar as jubar, in us as onus
in put as Occiput, are neuters.

Except pecten, furfur, which are masculines. Also these nouns
are neuters, cadaver, verber, iter, suber, tuber a mushroom, lu-
ber, gingiber, laser, cicer, piper, papaver, siser, filer, also mar-
mor, æquor and ador: and pecus pecoris cattle.

3. **E**xcept cardo, margo, cinis, obex, pulvis, adeps, forceps,
pumex, rainex, anas, imbrex, also culex, natrix, onyx
and his compounds, and filex, which more usually are masculines.

1. **E**xcept these nouns of the commune gender, vigil, pugil, exult,
præful, homo, nemo, martyr, Ligur, Augur and Arcas,
antistes, miles, pedes, interpres, comes, hospes and ales, præfex,
princeps, auceps, eques, obiles: And nouns derived of verbs:
conjux, judex, vindicta, opifex, aruspex, and such like.

All nouns of the fourth declension are of the masculine gender.
Except domus, colus, ficus a fig, acus, porticus, tribus, socrus,
nurus, manus, idus, anus.

All nouns of the fifth declension are of the feminine gender, except meridies of the masculine, and dies of the doubtful gender, which in the plural number is masculine only.

The general rules of the genders of Adjectives.

One ending in the case of an Adjective, is of all the genders: *as*, *foelix*.

2. Where there be two endings, the first is masculine and feminine, the second neuter: *as*, *hic & haec omnis & hoc omne*.

3. Where there be three endings: *as*, *facer*, *sacra*, *sacrum*, the first is masculine, the second feminine, the third neuter.

Note that *pauper*, *puber*, *degener*, *uber*, *dives*, *locuples*, *spes*, *comes*, *superstes*, are adjectives: but seldom used in the latter gender in the nominative and the accusative cases.

Note, that some nouns in *er* are thus declined, *hic acer*, *hic & ec acris & hoc acre*. So also *celer*, *campester*, *pedester*, &c.

Of the preterperfect Tense and Supines of Verbs.

Verbs of the first Conjugation have

o, as, avi, as no, nas, navi.

{ Lavo lavi, juvo juvi, nexo nexui, seco secui, neco ne cui, mico micui, plico plicui, frico fricui, domo domui, tono tonui, sono sonui, crepo crepus, veto vetui, cubo cbui, do dedi, sto steti.

Verbs of the second conjugation have *eo, es, ui,*
as, doceo, doces, docui.

{ 1. Jubeo justi, forbeo sorpsi and sorbui, mulceo multis,
luceo luxi, sedeo sedi, video vidi, prandeo prandi,
strideo stridi, rideo risi, ardeo arsi, maneo mansi,
torqueo torsti, hæreo hæsi, cieo civi, vieo vievi.

Rules of Verbs.

Except { 2. Perdeo pependi, mordeo momordi, spondeo sp
spondi, tondeo totondi.
 3. Lor r before geo make si, but mulgeo bath mul
and mulxi, frigeo frixi, lugeo luxi, augeo auxi.
 4. Fleo bath flevi, leo levi, pleo plevi. *Ad verbs i*
veo have vi, except niveo nivi and nixi.

Verbs of the third Conjugation change bo into bi.

Except Scribo scripsi, nubo nupsi, cumbo cubui.

Co and cio into ci.

Except { 1. Parco pepercí and parsí, dico dixi, duco duxi.
 2. Lacio lexí, specio spexi.

Do into di.

Except { 1. Scindo scidi, fundo fidi, fundo fudi, tundo tutu
pendo pependi, tendo tetendi, pedo pepedi, ca
cecidi to fall, cedo cecidi to beat or cut, cedo cessu
give place.

2. Vado, rado, laðo, ludo, divido, trudo, claudo,
flando, rodo, which make si.

Go, ho, ecto into xi.

Except { 1. Verbs having r before go make si.
 2. Lego legi, ago egi, tango tetigi, pungo punxi
pupugi, frango fregi, pango to bargain pepigi
joyn pegi, to sing panxi.
 3. Pecto pexui, necto nexui and nesi.

Lo, mo, üo into üi.

Except { 1. Psallo to sing, and fallo to salt, falli, vello velli
vulsi, fallo fefelli, cello to break ceculi, pello pep
2. Emo makes emi, como compsi, promo prom
dromo dempsi, sumo sumpsi, premo pressi.
 3. Pluo pluvi and plui, struio struxi, fluo fluxi.

No, ro, sco, vo, into vi.

Except { 1. Temno, tempsi, sterno stravi, sperno sprevi
livi and lini and levi, cernio crevi, gigno gen
pono posui, cano cecini.
 2. Sero which bath sevi and serui, verro verti
versi, uro ussi, gero gessi, quero quæsivi, tero
vi, curro cucurri.

Except { 3. Posco poposci, disco, didici, quinisco quexi.
4. Vivo vixi.

Po *into* psi, as scalpo scalpsi.

Except { Rumpo rupi, strepo strepui, crepo crepui.
Quo *into* qui, *except* coquo coxi.

So *into* sivi.

Except { Facesto facessti, capesso capessivi and capessi, viso visi,
pinsi pinsui.

To *into* ti.

Except { Sisto to make. to stand stiti, mitto missi, peto petivi
and petii, sterto stertui, meto messui.

Gio *into* gi. Pio *into* pi.

Except { Capio cepi, cupio cupivi, rapio rapui, sapio sapui
and sapivi.

Rio *into* ri. Tio *into* si.

Verbs of the fourth Conjugation io *into* ivi.

Except { Venio veni, cambio campsi, raucio rausi, farcio farsi,
farcio farsi, sepio sepsi, sentio sensi, fulcio fulsi,
haurio hausi, sancio sanxi, vincio vinxi, salio salui,
amicio, amicui.

Of the Preterperfect Tense of Compound Verbs.

The compound verb hath the same preterperfect tense that the simple hath: as, doceo docui, edoceo edocui.

1. Except the compounds double not a syllable in the preterperfect tense, as refelli, recurri. Except præcucurri, excucurri, repupugi.

And compounds of disco, sto, posco, and do of the first Conjugation.

2. Plico compounded with sub or a noun makes plicavi. And applico, complico, repllico have ui or avi.

3. The compounds of oleo have olevi, as aboleo, abolevi. But redoleo and suboleo have redolui, subolui.

4. The compounds of pungo have punxi, only repungo hath repunxi and repupugi.

5. The compounds of do which are of the third conjugation have didi, as addo addidi, credo credidi: so edo, dedo, reddo, &c. except abscondo abscondi.

6. The compounds of *sto* make *stiti*, as *obstiti*, *constiti*.

Note also that *dainno*, *lacto*, *sacro*, *fallo*, *arceo*, *tracto*, *fascior*, *partio*, *carpo*, *patro*, *scando*, *spargo*, *pario*, change (a) into (e) in all their tenses.

So do compesco and dispesco of pasco, and have pescui; compedio and reperio have comperi and reperi; all other compounds of pario have perui, and all those of the fourth conjugation.

Note that *habeo*, *lateo*, *salio*, *statuo*, *cado*, *laedo*, *pango pegi*, *cano*, *quæro*, *cædo* to beat or cut, *tango*, *egeo*, *teneo*, *taceo*, *lapio*, *rapio*, and *placeo* compounded, change the first vowel into (i) in all tenses.

Except *Posthabeo*, *complaceo*, *perplaceo*, *dépango*, *oppango*, *circumpango*, *repango*.

Præmineo, *mineo*, *promineo*, *immineo*, compounds of *maneo* have minui.

The compounds of *scalpo*, *calco*, *salto*, change (a) into (u:) as, *exculpo*, *inculco*, *resulto*.

The compounds of *claudio*, *quatio*, *lavo*, cast away (a); as, *excludo*, *excusio*, *diluo*.

Note that *ago*, *emo*, *sedeo*, *rego*, *frango*, *capio*, *jacio*, *lacio*, *specio*, *premo*, change the first vowel in the present tense, and tenses derived thence into (i) as, *frango*, *refringo*.

Except *coëmo*, *supersedeo*, *perago*, *satago*, *circumago*.

Also *dego* *degi*, and *cogo* *coëgi*. Also *pergo* *perrexii* and *surgo* *surrexi*, which lose the middle syllable.

Facio compounded with a preposition changes the first vowel into (i); as, *inficio*.

Lego compounded with *re*, *per*, *præ*, *sub*, *trans*, *ad*, changes nothing: his other compounds change the first vowel into (i) as, *intelligo*, *diligo*, *negligo*, which also make *lexi* in the preterperfect sense.

The forming of the Supine of the Simple Verb.

The Supine of the Simple Verb is formed of the Preterperfect Tense thus:

Ri, mi, ni, pi, qui, ti, vi, are changed into tum; As,
Bibi, bibitum.

Emi emptum.

Ven

Veni ventum, *cecini* cantum.

Cœpi coeptum *of cœpicio*; *cepi* captum *of capio*; *rupsi* ru-
ptum.

Liqui lictum, *in the Compounds*.

Steti and *stiti* statum, *except* verti versum.

Flavi flatum, *except* pavī pastum, *lavi* locum, *lautum*, *la-*
vatum, *potavi* potum *and* potatum, *favi* fautum, *cavi*
cautum, *sero* sevi satum; *livi* and *lini* make litum, *solvī*
solutum, *volvi* volutum, singultivi singultum; *vēneō*
venivi venum, sepēlivī sepūltum.

Ci, *gi*, *xi* are changed into etum.

Vici victum, *fecī* factum, *and* *jecl* jactum.

Legi lectum, *pēgl* and *pepigi* paetum, *fregi* fractum, *tetē-*
gl tactum, *pupugi* punctum, *fugi* fugitum.

Vinxi vinctum. *These five* finxi, minxi, pinxi, strinxi, rinxii,
lose n; *and* flexi, plexi, fixi, fluxi have (xum.)

Di, *li*, *ri*, *si* are changed into sum.

1. *Vidi* visum, *except* pandi passum, *sedi* sessum; *scidi* scis-
sum, *fidi* fissum, *fodi* fossum.

2. *Salli* salsum, *pepuli* pulsum, *ceculi* culsum, *sefelli* fal-
sum, *velli* vulsum, *but* *tuli* latum.

3. *Verri* versum, *except* peperi partum.

4. *Visi* visum, *misi* missum; *except* fulsi fultum, *hausi* hau-
sum, *farsi* fartum, *farsi* fartum, *ussi* ustum, *gessi* gestum, *tor-*
si tortum *and* *torsum*, *indulsi* indulsum *and* *indultum*.

Here note that the syllable doubled in the preterperfect tense is
not doubled in the Supines: as, *totondi* tonsum. Also that *cæ-*
cidi bath cæsum, *cecidi* easum, *tetendi* tensum *and* *tentum*, *tu-*
tudi tuinsum, *pepedi* peditum, *dedi* datum.

Psi is changed into (ptum,) as *scripsi* scriptum, *except* *campsi*
campsum.

Ui is changed into itum, as,

Domui domitum, *except* *Verbs in üo ui*, which have utum;
as, *exui* exutum, *but* *ruo* ruitum.

1. *Except* *secui* sectum, *necui* necrum, *fricui* frictum, *misui*
mistum, *amicui* amictum, *torrui* torstum, *docui* doctum, *tenui*
tentum; *consului* consultum, *alui* altum *and* *alitum*, *salui* sal-

tum, colui cultum, ocului occultum, pinsui pistum, rapui raptum, serui fertum, texui textum.

2. Except censui censem, cellui celsum, messui mecum, patul palium, caru cassum and caritum, nexui nexum, pexui pexum.

Of the Supines of Compound Verbs.

THE compound Verb hath the same Supine which the simple Verb hath: as, docui doctum, edocui edoctum.

Except 1. That tunsum is made tusum in the compound, and fructum made rutum, saltum made sultum, and satum of sero made situm.

2. Except captum, factum, jactum, raptum, cantum, partum, sparsum, carptum, fartum, which change (a) into (e).

3. Except the compounds ofedo which have esum only, but comedo hath comesum and comedum.

4. Except cognosco which makes cognitum, and agnosco agnatum.

Of Verbs in or.

VErbs in or form their Preterperfect Tense of the latter Supine: as of lectu is made lectus sum vel fui.

Note these Verbs following, lador lapsus, patior passus, compatiор compassus, perpetior perpessus, fateor fassus, confiteor confessus, diffiteor diffessus, gradior gressus, digredior digressus, fatiscor fessus, metior mensus, utor usus, ordior to make ordinatus, to begin ortus, nitor nisus or nixus. 2. Ulliscor ultus, trascor iratus, reor ratus, obliviscor oblitus, fruor fructus or fruitus, misereor misertus, tuor and tueor tuitus, loquor locutus, sequor secutus, experior expertus, paciscor paetus, nanciscor nactus, adipiscor adeptus of apiscor aptus, queror questus proficiscor profectus, expurgiscor expperrectus, comminilicor commentus, nascor natus, morior moreris mortuus, orior ortis & oriris ortus.

Of Verbs Irregular.

Note that these Verbs have a Preterperfect Tense of the Active Voice, and another of the Passive Voice.

1. Coeno coenavi and coenatus sum, juro juravi and juratus sum, poto potavi and potus sum, titubo titubavi and titubatus sum, careo carui and cassus sum, prandeo prandi and prandius sum.

sum, pateo patui and passus sum, placebo placui and placitus sum, fuesco suevi and suetus sum, veneo venivi and venditus sum. 2. *Some Impersonals*, libet libuit and libitum est, licet licuit and licitum est, tædet tæduit and pertæsum est, pudet puduit and puditum est, piget piguit and pigitum est.

Note these *neuter-passives*, gaudeo gavisus sum, fido fisis sum, audeo ausus sum, soleo solitus, moereo moestus.

Note that *Verbs in (sco)* put for their primitives, borrow their *Preterperfect Tense* of their *Primitives*: as, tepeisco hath repui of tepeo, servesco hath servi of serveo.

Allo cerno borrows vidi of video, quatio concussi of concutio, ferio percussi of percutio, meio minxi of mingo, fido sedi of sedeo, tollo sustuli of suffero, sum fui of suo, fero tuli of tulo, sisto to stand steti of sto, furo insanivi of insanio, vesi or pastus sum of pascor, medeor medicatus sum of medicor, liquefactus sum of liquefio, reminiscor recordatus sum of recordor.

Note that these *Verbs want the Preterperfect Tense*.

1. *Vergo, ambligo, glisco, fatisco, polleo, nideo*.

2. *Verbs Inceptives in sco*, as *puerasco*.

3. *Verbs Passives whose Actives want their Supines*.

4. *Verbs in urio*, except parturio, esurio, misturio, is, iui, and ii, scripturio, is, ivi.

Note that these *Verbs want their Supines*.

Lambo, mico micui, rudo, scabo, parco pepercii, dispeisco, posco, disco, compesco, quinisco, dego, ango, sugo, ningo, ningui, satago, psallo, volo, holo, malo, tremo, frideo, trido, flaveo, liveo, aveo, paveo, conniveo, serveo, respuo, inquo, the simple Verb huo, metuo, cluo, frigeo, calveo, sterto, meo, luceo and arceo; but the compounds of arceo have eritum.

2. *The compounds of nuo, gruo and cado, except occido occasum, recido recasum*.

3. *Verbs neuters of the second conjugation whose Preterperfect tense ends in ui; as, nigreo nigruis, except oleo, doleo, placedeo, pareo, noceo, pateo, lateo, valeo, caleo, which have their supines*.



Erbum personale a verb personal co-hæt et agreeth cum nominativo with his nominative case numero in number & and personā person: ut *as*, via the way ad bonos mores to goed manners est is nunquam never sera late. Fortuna fortune est is nunquam never perpetuō always bona good. Nominativus the nominative case primæ vel secundæ personæ of the first and second person rarissimè exprimitur is very seldom expressed, nisi except discretionis causā for difference sake: ut *as*, Vos ye damnāstis have condemned, quasi as though dicat he should say nemo none præterea besides; aut or emphasis gratiā for the better expressing the thing to be spoken: ut *as*, tu even thou es art patronus our patron, tu even thou es art pater our father, tu si deseris if thou forsake us, perimus we are utterly undone: quasi as though dicat he should say præcipue especially & and præ aliis before others, tu even thou es art patronus our patron, Tu even thou eris shalt be mihi to me dominus a master, tu even thou es vir a husband, tu even thou

frater a brother. In verbis in verbs quorum significatio whose signification tantum only pertinet belongeth ad homines men, nominativus the nominative case tertia personæ of the third person sæpe oftentimes sub auditur is understood: ut *a* est he is, fertur it is reported dicunt they report, ferunt the report, aiunt they say, prædicant they tell it abroad. clamitant they cry it abroad, & and in millibus in such like: ut *a* Fertur he is reported designat to have committed atrocia flagitia horious offenses. Que ferunt they report pænituit that it hath repented te thee in tuæ of thine anger. Vox casalis a casual word non est not semper always nominativus the nominative case verbo non verb, sed but aliquando sometimes verbum infinitum a verb of the infinitive mood: ut *a* Mentiri to lye non est is meum my property. Aliquando sometimes oratio a sentence: as, adde add thou quod thou dicisse to have learned ingeniarum artes the liberal sciences fideliter faithfully emollit mollifies mores mens manners, nec si and suffreth them nor esse in fe

feros brutish. Altquando sometimes adverbium *an* adverb cum genitivo with a genitive case: ut *as*, Partim virorum part of the men ceciderunt were slain in bello in the war, partim signorum part of the ensigns sunt combusta were burned. Verba verbs infiniti modi of the infinitive mood statuunt se ante se before themselves accusativum an accusative case pro nominativo for a nominative: ut *as*, Gaudeo I am glad te rediisse that thou art returned incolumis safe. Volo I will te agere that thou play fabulam a comedy. Hic modus this mood potest may resolvi be resolved per quod & ut by quod and ut, ad hunc modum after this manner: ut *as*, Gaudeo I am glad quod that tu rediisti thou art returned incolumis safe. Volo I will ut that tu agas thou play fabulam a comedy. Verbum a verb positum put inter duos nominativos between two nominative cases diversorum numerorum of divers numbers potest may convenire agree cum alterutro with either of them: ut *as*, Iræ the falling out amantium of lovers est is redintegratio the renewing amoris of love. Quid enim for what nisi but vota prayers supersunt remain? Percus-

sit she stroke pectora her breast, quoque also pectus her breast robora fuit mas made Oak. Hic bere nihil nothing nisi but carmina verses defunt are wanting. Impersonalia impersonals non habent have not nominativum a nominative case præcedentem going before them: ut *as*, Tædet me I am weary vitæ of life. Percessum est I am weary conjugii of wedlock; de quibus whereof suo loco I will treat in their place. Nomen a noun multitudinis of multitude singulare singular quandoque sometimes jungitur is joyned verbo plurali to a verb plural: ut *as*, pars part abiere are gone. Utterque both deluduntur are mocked dolis with deceit.

ADJECTIVUM the adjective consentit agreeth cum substantivo with the substantive genere in gender, numero number & and casu case: ut *as*, Rara avis a rare bird in terris in the earth que and simillima most like nigro cygno a black swan. Ad eundem modum after the same manner participia participles & and pronomina pronouns adnectuntur are joyned substantivis to substantives: ut *as*, Done: so long as fueris thou shalt be fœlix in prosperity numerabis ihou shalt number multos amicos ma-

*my friends: nullus amicus no friend ibit will go ad amissas o-
pes to lost riches. Pectora mea my breasts non leuserunt have
not felt hoc vulnus this wound
primum now the first time,
tuli I have suffered graviora
more grievous things. Aliquando sometimes oratio a sen-
tence supplet doth supply lo-
cum the place substantivi of
the substantive: ut as, Audi-
to when it was heard Regem
proficiisci that the King went
Doroberniam to Canterbury.*

R Elativum the Relative concordat agreeeth cum Antecedente with the Antecedent genere in gender, numero number & and personâ person: ut as, Quis who est is vir bonus a good man? Qui he that servat keepeth consulta the statutes patrum of his forefathers, qui he that keepeth leges their laws juraque and ordinances. Nec solum and not only unica vox one word alone, sed etiam but also interdum sometimes oratio a sentence ponitur is put pro antecedente for the antecedent: ut as, Veni I came in tempore in season ad eam to her, quod which est is primum the chiefest omnium rerum of all things. Relativum a Relative collocatum placed

inter duo antecedentia be-
tween two antecedents diversorum generum of divers gen-
ders, nunc sometimes conve-
nit agreeth cum priore with
the former: ut as, Senatus in
Senate peragebat kept assidu-
am stationem their daily meet-
ing eò loci at that place qui
which hodie at this time quo-
que also appellatur is call'd
Senaculum the Senate-house.
Non procul not far off ab eo
flumine from that river quod
which vocant they call Saliam
Salia. Stella the Star Jovis
of Jupiter quæ which dicitur
is called Phaëton, fertur is
carried propius à terra not
far from the earth. Nunc som-
times cum posteriore with the
latter: ut as, homines men tu-
entur do defend illum globum
that round thing quæ which di-
citur is called terra the earth.
Est there is locus a place in car-
cere in the prison quod which
appellatur is called Tullianum
a dungeon. In coitu lunæ in the
conjunction of the Sun and
Moon quod which vocant they
call interlunium the space be-
tween the old Moon and the
new. Aliquando sometimes
relativum a relative, ali-
quando sometimes & also No-
men Adjectivum a noun adje-

ive respondet hath relation
rimitivo to the primitive
mod which subintelligitur is
understood in possessivo in the
possessive: ut as, Omnes all
men dicere did say omnia bo-
all good things, & and lau-
are did praise fortunas me-
s my good hap, qui who habe-
em had filium a son prædi-
um endued tali ingenio with
good a nature. Vidisti thou-
ast seen nostros ocellos our
es flentis of me weeping:
Quoties as often as nullus
nominativus no nominative
case interseritur is put inter
relativum between the relative
case and verbo the verb, rela-
tivum the relative erit shall be
nominativus the nominative
case verbo to the verb: ut as,
felix happy is he qui which
potuit could visere go to see
ontem lucidū the clear foun-
ain boni of goodness. At but
if nominativus the nominative
case interponatur be put
between relativum the relative &
verbo the verb relativum
the relative regitur is governed
verbo of the verb, aut or ab
alia dictione of another word
us which locatur is placed
cum verbo with the verb in
oratione in the sentence: ut
as, Gratia thanks abest is

wanting ab officio from that
good turn quod which mora-
lingring tardat delayeth. Cu-
jus numen whose deity adoro
I worship. Quorum whereof e-
go habeo I have optimum the
best. Cui to whom non vidi I
have not seen similem the like.
Quo whereof judicavi I have
thought te thee dignum wor-
thy. Quo than whom nemo
none scribit writeth melius
better. Quem videndo in see-
ing of whom obstupuit he was
amaz'd. Lego I read Virgili-
um Virgil, præ quo in com-
parison of whom cæteri Poetæ
the other Poets sordent are of
very small account.

Quum when duo substan-
tiva two substantives
diversæ significationis of di-
vers significations sic concur-
runt do so come together ut that
posterior the latter quodam-
modo after a sort videatur
may seem possideri to be posse-
sed à priori of the former, tum
then posterior the latter poni-
tur is put in genitivo in the
genitive case: ut as, Amor
the love nummi of money cres-
cit increaseth quantum as
much as ipsa pecunia the mon-
ey it self crescit increaseib.
Rex the King pater is father
patriæ of the countrey. Armathe
weapons

weapons Achillis of Achilles. Cultor a tiller agri of the ground. Proinde further hic genitivus this genitive case ex- pissime very often mutatur is changed in adjectivum possessivum into an adjective possessive: ut as, domus the house patris of my father, paterna domus my father's house. Filius the son heri of my master, herilis filius my master's son. Est there is a time etiam also ubi when vertitur it is turned in dativum into a dative case: ut as, est he is pater a father urbi to the City que and maritus a husband urbi to the city. Herus a master tibi to thee, pater a father mihi to me. Excipiuntur nouns are excepted quæ which connectuntur are put together in eodem casu in the same case per appositionem by apposition: ut as, Opes riches irritamenta the allurements matorum of evils effodiuntur are digged out of the earth. Arcent they drive away à præsepibus from their hives fucos the drones ignavum pecus being a sluggish cattle. Adjectivum an adjective positum put in neutro genere in the neuter gender absolute absolutely hoc est that is absq; substantivo without a substantive, aliquando sometimes postulat requireth genitivum a genitive

case: ut as, paululum pecunia a little money. Hoc noctis the night. Non vidernus we see id manticæ that wallet quo which est is in tergo on back. Quantum nummorum much money as quisq; every servat keepeth in arca sua in chest, habet he has & tantum fidei even so much credit. Intendum sometimes genitivus the genitive case ponitur is put tantum alone, nempe that is prior substantivo the former substantive subauditio being understood per Eclipsis by Eclipsis: ut in locutionibus in speeches hismodi of this kind: Ubi soon as veneris thou shalt ad Dianæ to Diana's Temple go thou ad dextram on the right hand: Ventrum erat he came Vestæ to Vesta's Temple: Utique in both places subauditio there is understood Templum Temple. Andromache Hector the wife of Hector, uxori am subauditio is understood. De phobe Glauci the daughter Glaucus, filia a daughter subauditio is understood. Vide see Byrrham Byrrhia, hujus man's servant, subaudiendi stand thou servum a servum Laus the praise & and vituperium the dispraise rei of a effetur is used variis modis

ways at but frequentius
are commonly in ablative in
the ablative case vel or genitivo
the genitive case: ut as, Vir a
nun nulla fide of no credit. Puer
boy ingenui vu'tus of a comely
youth, que and ingenui pu-
eris honest bashfulness. Opus
& and usus need exigunt
quire ablativum an ablative
case: ut as, Opus est nobis we
ve need of autoritate tuâ thy
uthority. Non accepit be re-
ceived not pecuniam money quâ
bereof sibi nihil esset usus he
had no need, ab iis of them
ibus who sciret he knew usui
se had use for it. Quandoque
tem but sometimes opus vi-
etur seemeth poni to be put ad-
iectivè adjectively pro for ne-
cessarius necessary que and con-
sideratur it is construed variè di-
fely: ut as, Dux a Captain &
author a guide opus est is
necessary nobis for us. Dicis thou
est nummos money opus esse
be necessary mihi for me ad
paratum for the preparation
sumphi of the triumph. Para-
vide alia other things quæ
ich sunt are opus necessary.
elligo I understand ex tuis
ris by your letters operam
the labour Sulpitii of Sul-
lus non fuisse hath not been
ultum opus very necessary tibi
the.

Adjectiva adjectives quæ
which significant signific
desideriū desire, notitiam know-
ledge, memoriam remembrance,
atque and contraria things con-
trary its to them genitivum ad-
sciscunt govern a genitive case:
ut as, Natura the nature homi-
num of men est is avida desirous
novitatis of news. Mens a mind
præficia foreknowing futuri that
which is to come. Esto be thou
memor mindful brevis ævi of
thy short age. Illicis thou enticest
in fraudem into de eit, eductos
young men brought up liberè
honesty, imperitos rerum void
of experience. Non sum I am
not dubius doubtful animi of
mind, sed but devius swerving
from æqui right. Rudis igno-
rant Græcarum literarum of the
Greek tongue. Adjectiva adje-
ctives in ax verbalia derived of
verbs etiam likewise feruntur
in genitivum govern a genitive
case: ut as, Audax adventurous
ingenii of nature. Tempus time
edax a consumer rerum of things.
Virtus virtue est is fugax an a-
bandoner vitiorum of vices. Sa-
gax quick in spying utilium pro-
fitable things. Tenax stiff in
propofiti his purpose. Tam as
well tenax a keeper ficti of a ly-
que and pravi that which is
naught, quam as nuncia a teller
veri

veri of the truth. Petax an asker
pecuniarum of money. Præterea
besides ingens turba a very great
multitude adjectivorum of adje-
ctives obstricta bound nullis
certis regulis to no certain
rules postulat requirebatur
cum patrum a genitive case :
quorum farraginem satis qui-
dem amplam a sufficient com-
pany whereof Linacrus Linacre
& and Despauperius Despauper
congesserunt have gathered to-
gether, tu vero but thou lectio-
ne crebrâ by often reading
reddes shalt make ea them
admodum familiaria very fa-
miliar tibi to thee. Nomina
partitiva nouns partitives aut
er posita put partitivè parti-
tively, Interrogativa quædam
certain interrogatives & and
certa numeralia some nouns of
number gaudent genitivo go-
vern a genitive case, à quo of
whom & also mutuantur they
borrow genus their gender: ut
as, Quanquam although Mar-
ce fili son Mark oportet it be-
hovert te thee jam audientem
having already heard Cratip-
pum Cratippus annum a year
idque and that Athenis at A-
thens, abundare to abound
præceptis with precepts que
and institutis instructions
Philosophiae of Philosophy,

propter summam authori-
tem for the very great autho-
ry & both doctoris of the M-
& and urbis the City, quorum
whereof alter the one potest
augere store te thee scient
with knowledge altera the other
exemplis with examples. A
cipe take utrum horum
ther of these two mayis the
hadst rather. Quisquis who
ever Deorum of the Gods
fuit he was. An what est quod
quam hominum is any man
æquè miser such a wretch ut
Ego I ? Nemo none Divum
the Gods auderet durst promi-
tere promise. Tres three fr-
trum of the brothers. Quatuor
or four judicum of the Judge
Nondum constat it is not
agreed upon quis who fuerit
was octavus the eighth Sap-
entum of the Wise Men. Romulus
fuit was primus the first
first Regum Romanorum
the Roman Kings. Tamen in
in alio sensu in another sen-
sue exigunt they require ablativum
an ablative case cum præposi-
tione with a preposition; ut
Primus the first ab Hercu-
from Hercules. Tertius the third
ab Ænea from Æneas. In
lio vero sensu but in another
sense dativum a dative: ut
secundus second nulli to none

state in godliness. Usurpantur autem but they are used & also cum his præpositionibus with these prepositions, è, de, ex, inter, ante; ut as, Alter the one è vobis of you est is Deus a God. Solus he alone de superis of the Gods above. Primus the chiefest inter omnes amongst all. Laocoön ardets chafing decurrit ran down summa ab arce from the top of the tower, primus being the first ibi there ante omnes before all, magna comitante cateryá a great troop accompanying b m. Interrogativum the question & redditivum the redditive ejus thereof erunt shall be ejusdem casis the same case & and temporis tense: ut as, Quarum rerum of what things est is there nulla satietas no fulness? Divitiarum of riches. Quid rerum what business nunc geritur is now a doing in Angliâ in England? Consultitur they do consult de Religione of Religion. Hæc regula this rule fallit saileth quoties as often as interrogatio the question fit is made per cuius, a, um: ut as, Cujum pecus whose cattle? Laniorum the Butchers. Aut or else per dictiōnem by a word variae syntaxeos of divers constructions: ut as, Accusatiōe

what do you accuse furti of theft, an or homicidii murther? Utroq; of both, Denique lastly fallit it faileth cūm when respondendum est we must answer per possessiva by these possessives, Meus, tuus, sius, &c. ut as, Cujus whose est is hic codex this book? Meus mine. Comparativa nouns comparatives accepta being taken partitive partitively exigunt require genitivum a genitive case, unde from whence & also fortiuscē they have genus their gender. Comparativum autem but the comparative refertur is referred ad duo to two, superlativum the superlative ad plura to more: ut as, Dextra the right hand est is fortior the stronger manuum of the hands. Medius the middle est is longissimus the longest Digitorum of the fingers. Accipiuntur autem but they are taken partitive partitively cūm when exponuntur they are expounded per by è, ex of or from, aut or inter among: ut as, Virgilius Virgil doctissimus the most learned Poëtarum of the Poets: id est, that is, ex Poetis of the Poets, vel or inter Poëtas among the Poets. Comparativa comparatives cūm when exponuntur

they are expounded per by quam than ablativum adscil-
eunt govern an ablative case : ut as argentum silver est is
vilius more base auro than Gold, aurum gold virtutibus
than vertues, id est that is, quam than aurum gold, quam
than vii tutes vertues. Adscil-
eunt & alterum ablativum
they also govern another abla-
tive case qui which significant
signify mensuram the measure
excessus of exceeding ; ut as,
quanto by how much es thou
art doctior better learned, tan-
to by so much geras te behave
thy self submissius more lowly.
Tantò by so much, quanto by
how much, multò by much, lon-
gè by far, etate by age, natu by
birth, apponuntur are put utri-
que gradui to both degrees ; ut
as, Tantò by so much tu ihou
art pessimus poeta the worst po-
et omnium of all, quanto by
how much tu ihou art optimus
patronus the best patron omnini-
um of all. Nocturnæ lucubra-
tiones night studies habentur
are accounted longè pericu-
lissimæ exceeding dangerous. Es
thou art longè peritior far
more skilful cæteris than the
rest, sed tamen but yet non
multò melior nor much better.
Oinne vitium every vice animi

of the mind habet harb in se in
it self crimen a fault, tanto by
so much conspectius the more
apparent, quanto by how much
habetur he is accounted major
greater qui which peccat offend-
er. Major the greater & and
maximus the greatest estate by
age : Major the greater & and
maximus the greatest natu by
birth.

ADJECTIVA ADJECTIVES qui
bus wherein significatur
is signified commodum profit
incommodum disprofit, simili-
tudo likeness, dissimilitudo un-
likeness, voluptas pleasure, sub-
missio submitting, aut or relatio
belonging ad aliquid to some-
thing in dativum transiunt gov-
ern a dative case : ut as, O is
O be thou, bonus good que and
foelix favourable tuis to thy
friends. Turba the troublesome
rout gravis being grievous paci
to peace, que and inimica in
enemy placidæ quieti to plea-
sing rest. Poeta a Poet est is si-
nitimus of very great affinit
with Oratori an Orator. Color
the colour qui which erat was
a bus white nunc now est is
contrarius contrary albo to
white. Jucundus pleasant amici
cis to his friends. Supplex lowly
omnibus to all. Si if facis
thou causest ut that fit it may be
ido-

doneus *fit* patriæ for the country, *utilis* profitable agro for the ground. Huc hither referuntur are referred substantiva substantives composita compounda ex præpositione of the prepositione con: ut *as*, contuber-nalis a chamber-fellow, com-milito a fellow-souldier, conservus a fellow-servant, cognatus a kinsman, &c. Quædam some ex his of these quæ which significant signify similitudinem likeness etiam also genitivo gaudent govern a genitive case: ut *as*, Quem metuis he whom thou fearest erat was par like hujus this man. Patres fathers censem bink it esse to be æquum a neet thing nos that we jam am even lately à pueris from children nasci should become illico by and by senes old men, neque esse and not be affines partakers illarum retum of bole things quas which adolescentia youth fert bringeth. Es bou art similis like domini by master: Mens a Mind concia knowing regi the right. Præterea further Regina ipsa be Queen her self fidissima ui most true to thee occidit dead dextrâ suâ by her own right hand. Communis common, alienus strange, immu-

nis free serviunt do serve variis casibus divers cases: ut *as*, Appetitus the desire conjunctionis of copulation procreandi causâ for procreation sake est is commune a common thing animantium omnium to all living creatures: Mors death communis is common omnibus to all men. Hoc this thing est is commune commone mihi tecum to me and thee. Non aliena not unmeet for consiliis the purpose. Alienus far from ambitioni ambition. Non alienus not estranged à studiis from the studies Scævolæ of Scævola. Dabitur it shall be granted vobis to you esse to be immunibus free from hujus mali this evil. Caprificus the wild Fig-tree est is immunis free from omnibus all. Sumus we are imunes clear ab illis malis from these evils. Natus born, commodus profitable, incommodus unprofitable, utilis profitable, inutilis unprofitable, vehemens earnest, aptus fit, interdum sometimes etiam also adjunguntur are joyned accusativo to an accusative case cum præpositione with a preposition: ut *as*, Natus born ad gloriam to glory. Verba lia verbals in bilis accepta taken

taken passivè passively, ut as & also participia participles, seu potius or rather participialia participials in dus, dativo adjecto gaudent will have a dative case after them: ut as, O Juli, O Julius, memorande mihi worthy to be remembred of me post nulos sodales after none of my fellows. Lucas the wood erat was penetrabilis to be pierced through nulli astro with no star.

Mensura the measure magnitudinis of greatness subjicitur is put after adjecti-vis adjectives in accusativo in the accusative case: ut as, Gnomon the pin of a dial septem pedes longus seven foot long reddit maketh umbram the shadow quatuor pedes longam four foot long non amplius no more. Et and interdum sometimes in ablativo in the ablative case: ut as, Fons a well latus broad pedibus tribus three foot altus deep triginta thirty. Et and interdum sometimes etiam also genitivo in the genitive: ut as, Facito make thou areas the floors latas broad pedum denum ten foot a piece, longas long pedum quinquagenum fifty foot a piece, in morem after the manner horti of a garden.

Adjectiva adjectives qua which pertinent belong ad copiam to plenty, egesta témve or want, gaudent r-joice interdum sometimes ablativo with an ablative case, & and interdum sometimes genitivo with a genitive: ut as, Amor love est is fœcundissimus very full of & both melle honey & and felle gall. Dives rich agris in lands, dives rich positis in foenore nummis in Money put to usury. At but minores the lesser bees tessæ married referunt se do return home multa nocte late in the night, crura their shanks plena full thymo with thyme. Quæ regio what country in terris in the earth non plena is not full nostri laboris of our labour! Dives rich equum in horses, dives rich pictai vestis in embroidered garments & and audi gold. O animæ O souls curva wholly bent in terras towards the earth & and inanes without coelestium heavenly things. Expers void of fraudis deceit Beatus rich gratiâ in good will Nomina nouns diversitatis diversity subjiciunt sibi do take after them ablativum an ablative case cum præpositione with a preposition: ut as, Alter diverse ab illo from him Aliu-

Aliud divers ab hoc from this thing. Diversus different ab isto from this man. Nonnunquam sometimes etiam also dativum a dative case: ut *as*, Diversum diverse huic to this. Adjectiva Adjectives regunt govern ablativum an ablative case significantem signifying causam the cause: ut *as*, Pallidus pale ira with anger. Incuryus crooked senectute with old age. Brachia arms livida black and blue armis with armour. Trepidus trembling morte futurâ for death to come. Forma the form vel or modus the manner rei of a thing adjicitur is added nominibus to nouns tum both substantivis substantives, tum and also adjectivis adjectives in ablative in the ablative case: ut *as*, Facies a face pallida pale miris modis after a wonderful manner. Grammaticus a Grammian nomine in name, barbarus barbarous re in deed. Sum I am tibi to thee parens a father naturâ by nature, præceptor a master consiliis by counsels. Cæsar, Trojanus à Trojan origine by descent. Dives rich spe in hope, pauper poor re in deed. Syrus a Syrian natione by his country. Dignus worthy, indignus unworthy.

thy. præditus endued, captus taken, contentus content, extorris a banished min aufe-rendi casum adiectum volunt will have an ablative case after them: ut, *as*, Es thou art dignus worthy of odio hatred. Qui who haberem had filium a son præditum endued talk ingenio with so good a nature. Atque and talpe the moles capti oculis being blind, fodere have digged cubilia their nests. Abi go thy way contentus content forte tuâ with thy states. Nonnulla some horum of these interdum sometimes vendicant claim genitivum a genitive case: ut *as*, Est there is militia altera another warfare digna beseeming operis tui thy labour. Descendam I will come down haud unquam indignus in no wise unworthy of magnorum avorum my noble progenitors.

MEl of me, tui of thee, sui of him; nostri of us, vestri of you genitivi the genitive cases primitivorum of primitives pónuntur are put cùm when passio suffering significatur is signified: ut *as*, Languet he languisheth desiderio for desire tui of thee: Parsque and part tui of thee latitat lieth bid clausa being shut up corpore meo in my body. Imago the image

image nostri of us. Meus mine,
tuus thine, suus his, noster
ours, vester yours, adjiciuntur
are put cum when actio an
action vel or possessio the pos-
session rei of a thing denotatur
is noted: ut as, favet he favour-
eth desiderio tuo thy desire. I-
mago nostra our Image, i. e.
that is, quam which nos we
possidemus do possess. Genitivi
these genitives nostrum of us
& and vestrum of you sequun-
tur do follow distributiva di-
stributives, partitiva parti-
tives, comparativa compara-
tives & and superlativa super-
latives: ut as, Unusquisq; eve-
ry one vestrum of you. Nemo
none nostrum of us. Ne sit let
it not be mirum a wonder cui
vestrum to any of you. Major
the greater vestrum of you.
Maximus natu the eldest no-
strum of us. Hæc possessiva
these possessives meus, tuus, su-
us, noster & vester recipiunt
takē post se after them hos
genitivos these genitive cases,
Ipsius of him, solius of one a-
alone, unius of one, duorum of
two, trium of three, &c. om-
nium of all, plurium of many,
paucorum of few, cuiusque of
every one, & and genitivos
the genitive cases participio-
rum of participles, quæ which

referuntur are referred ad genitivum to the genitive case primitive, inclsum comprehended in possesso in the possessive: ut a Conjecturam feceris thou have conjectured ex two ipsis amio by thy own mind only. Dico I affirm rempublicam to be Commonwealth esse to be liberatam set at liberty meā us operā by my only trav Meum solius peccatum my alone non potest cannot corrigi be amended. Noster dum eventus let the even us two ostendat shew utra qu whether of these two Countries sit is melior better. Præstantior better in sua cujusq; laude in every one's own prais Nostra omnium memoria memory of us all respondet answerable vestris paucorum laudibus to your few Praise Cūm seeing that nemo nam legat readerit scripta mea mentis the writings of my fearing recitare to recite the vulgo to the common people Sui of him & and suus his suis are reciproca reciprocal, best, that is, semper always reflectuntur have relation ad to that quod which praecedent went before in eadem oration in the same sentence: ut a Pet

Petrus Peter nimium admittatur se sers too much by himself. Parcit he spareth errorious suis his own errors. Aut per annexa coupled per copulam by some copulative: ut as, Petrus Peter rogat interreathe magnoperè earnestly, he se deseras that you would not forsake him. Ipse ex pronominibus of the pronouns plūm only repræsentat representeth significationem the signification trium personarum of three persons: ut as, ipse id I have seen, ipse videris oꝝ thou to it, ipse dixit he hath spoken. Et and adjungitur it is joyned nominibus to nouns pariter ac and in like manner pronominalibus to pronouns: ut as, Ipse ego I myself, ipse ille even he, ipse Hercules Hercules himself. Idem, etiam also potest mangi be joyned omnibus personis to all the persons: ut as, ego idem I the same man ad am am present. Idem perge oꝝ thou forward facere has mutias to make up this mārge. Idem jungat let him ample vulpes foxes & and bulgeat milk hircos the male oꝝ pais. Hæc demonstrativa these demonstratives, hic, ille, iste, distinguntur are distinguish-

ed sic thus: Hic, demonstrat sheweth proximum the nearest mihi unto me: Iste, eum him qui which est is apud te by ihee: Ille, indicat sheweth eum him qui est remotus than is removed ab utroque from us both. Ille, tum then usurpatur is used, cum when demonstramus we shew rem quampiam any thing ob eminentiam for the excellency thereof: ut as, Alexander ille magnus the same Alexander the great. Verò but iste, ponitur is put quando when facimus we make mentionem mention rei alicujus of something cum contemptu with contempt: ut as, Pellito drive away istum æmulum this copimate ab eâ from her quoad poteris as far as thou canst. Cum when hic & ille referuntur are referred ad duo anteposita to two nouns going before, Hic, debet ought referri to be referred propriè properly ac and usitatissimè most usually ad posterius to the latter & and propius nearer: Ille ad prius to the former & and remotius farthest off: ut as, Propositum the purpose agricolæ of the husbandman est is contrarium contrary to pastoris the sheep, bards,

herd: Ille the Husbandman, quam maxime most of all gaudet rejoicest subacto & purro solo in a well tilled and pure soil: Hic the shepherd novati in a pasture new broken graminosoq; and full of grass: Ille the Husbandman sperat lookeith for fructum fruit è terra out of the earth: hic the shepherd è pecore from his sheep. Tamen yet est there is a time ubi when è diverso on the contrary invenias you may find pronomen the pronoun hic, referri to be referred ad suppositum to the substantive remotius farther off, & and ille, ad proximius to the nearer.

V Erba substantiva verbs substantives: ut as, Sum I am, forem I might be, fio I am made, existo I am: Verba passiva verbs passives vocandi of calling: ut as, Nominor I am named, appellor I am called, dicor I am said, vocor I am called, nuncupor I am named, & and similia like iis to them: ut as, Scribor I am written, salutor I am saluted, habeor I am counted, existimor I am esteemed: Item also verba verbs gestus of gesture: ut as, Sedeo I sit, dormio I sleep, cubo I lie down, incedo I go, curro I run, expetunt require-

nominativum a nominative case utrinque on either side ut as, Deus God est is summum bonum the chiefest good. Perpusilli very little men vocantur are called nani dwarfs. Fidei faith habetur is accounted fundamentum the foundation religionis nostræ of our Religion. Malus pastor an evil shepherd dormit sleepeth sumptu void of care. Homo a man in cedit goeth erectus bolt upright in cœlum towards Heaven Deniq, finally ferè in a manner, omnia verba all verbs habent have post se after them nominativum a nominative case adjectivi nominis of noun adjective quod which concordat agreeeth cum supposito with the nominative case verbi of the verb casu in case, genere in gender & a numero number: ut as, Re the King mandavit commanded primus first heres in heresy tirpari to be rooted out. Religio godly men orant pray tacit holding their Peace. Boni good boys discunt learn seduli diligent'y. Quoq; also infinitus a verb of the infinitive mō habet hath eisdem casus in same cases utrinque on either side, præcipue especially cum when verba verbs optandi

ushing que and similia like
is to them accedunt come near
hem: ut *as*, Hypocrita an
Hypocrite cupit desireth videri
so seem justus just. Hypocrita
in Hypocrite cupit desireth se
videri that he might seem
justum just. Malo I had rather
esse be dives rich quam than
haberi so accounted. Malo I
had rather me esse that I were
livitem rich quam than ha-
beri so accounted. Vivitur
men live melius better, exiguo
pib a little; natura nature
edit hath given omnibus to
all esse to be beatis happy, si-
uis if any cognoverit knew
ti to use it. Non licet nobis
we may not esse be tam diser-
ts, vel disertos so eloquent.
expedit it is expedient vobis
or ye esse to be bonas good.
Quo commisso which fact if
had been committed non
licet mihi I could not esse be
iam a loyal wife. Quanvis
though in his postremis ex-
emplis in these last Examples
accusativi the accusative cases
abaudiuntur are understood
ante before verba infinita verbs
of the infinitive mood. Nos
esse that we should be disertos
eloquent. Vos esse that ye should
be bonos good. Me esse that
should be piama loyal.

SUM postulat requireth ge-
nitivum a genitive case
quoties as often as significat
it significeth possessionem pos-
session, aut or pertinere to be-
long ad aliquid to somewhat;
ut *as*, Pecus the cattle est is
Meliboei Melibœus's. Est it is
the duty adolescentis of a young
man revereri to reverence ma-
iores natu his elders. Est it
is the Duty Regum of Kings
parcere to spare subjectis the
meek subjects & and debellare
to keep down superbos the
proud. Hi nominativi these
nominative cases excipiuntur
are excepted, Meum mine
tuum thine, suum his, no-
strum ours, vestrum yours,
humanum belonging to a man,
belluimum belonging to a beast
& and similia such like: ut *as*,
non est it is not meum my du-
ty dicere to speak contra au-
thoritatem against the autho-
rity Senatus of the Senate.
Eja what soft haud vestrum est
it is not your part esse to be ira-
cundos angry. Humanum est
it is the property of a man
irasci to be angry. At but hic
here officium duty videtur
semeti subintelligi to be un-
derstood, quod which aliquan-
do sometimes etiam also ex-
primitur is express'd: ut *as*.

*Est *z* tuum officium thy duty
ut that benè in good fort assi-
miles thou wouldest make a
shew of has nuptias this mar-
riage. Verba verbs æstimandi
of esteeming gaudent rejoice
genitivo with a genitive case:
ut *as*, Pecunia money fit is e-
stemed plurimi very much
passim abroad. Pudor shame-
facedness parvi penditur is lit-
tle set by. Literæ learning ha-
bentur is esteemed nihil vel
pro nihilo as nothing. Opes
riches sunt pluris are of
more value nunc now quam
than annis in the years priisci
temporis of ancient times.
Æstimo I esteem adsciscit ta-
keth unto it vel either genitivū
& genitive vel or ablativum
an ablative: ut *as*, Non æsti-
mo I esteem not te thee hujus
zbus much. Virtus virtue est
æstimanda to be esteemed
magno of great price ubiq; eve-
ry where. Flocci of a lock of
Wool, nauci of a nutshell or
pill, nihil nothing, pili of an
hair, assis of a farthing, hujus
zbus much, teruncii of three
ounces, peculiariter properly
adjiciuntur are put his verbis
to these verbs, æstimo I esteem,
pendo I weigh, facio I make
reckoning of: ut *as*, Ego pen-
do I esteem illum him flocci*

as naught: Nec neither fac-
do I regard him hujus th-
much, qui who æstimat esteem
me me pili of an hair. Ista the-
sunt be singularia special pha-
ses, Æqui boni consulo I tak-
it in good part, Æqui boni
facio I take it in good part
id est that is, in bonam accipi-
partem I take it in good part
Verba verbs accusandi of ac-
cusing, damnandi of condem-
ning, monendi of warning, &
solvendi of absolving, & con-
sumilia such like postula-
require genitivum a geniti-
case qui which significat signi-
fies crimen a fault: ut *as*, O
portet it behoveth ipsum bin-
intueri to look unto him
qui which incusat accusat
teruin another man probri-
dishonesty. Etiam likewise con-
demnat he condemneth geni-
rum suum his son-in-law scel-
ris of wickedness. Cupido O Ca-
pid, parce forbear damnare
condemn vatem tuum thy
et sceleris of wickedness. M-
moneto admonish illum his
pristinæ fortunæ of his former
estate. Absolutus est be is ac-
quitted furti of felony. Hic ge-
nitivus the genitive case ver-
titur is turned aliquando
sometimes in ablativum in
an ablative, vel either cu-

præpositione with a preposition, vel or sine præpositione without a preposition: ut q̄s, Si es if thou beest iniquus iudex a partial Judge in me against me, ego te condemnabo I will condemn thee eodem criminie of the same crime. Graviter accusavit he hath grievously accused uxorem his wife de impudicitia of unchastity. Putavi I thought te esse ad monendum that you were to be put in mind ea de re of that matter. Utterq; both, nullus none, alter another, neuter neither of the two, aliis another, ambo both & and superlativus gradus the superlative degree non subduntur are not put nisi but in ablativo in the ablative case verbis to verbs id genus of that sort: ut q̄s, Accusas doſt thou accuse furii of theft? An or stupri of dishonesty? An or utroque of both? sive or de utroque of both. Ambobus of both? vel or etiambus of both? Neutroſ neither? vel or de neutroſ neither? Accusaris thou art accused de plurimis of very many things simul at once. Atago I am busy, or do with need, misereor I have pity on, miseresco I have compassion genitivum admittunt go-

vern a genitive case: ut as, I^s be satagit hath enough to do about rerum suarum his own business. Oro I pray thee miserere take pity on laborum tantorum so great labours. Miserere have compassion upon animi a mind ferentis suffering non digna unworthy things. Et and miseresce have compassion upon generis tui thine own stock. At but misereor & miseresco I have pity on rariis very seldom leguntur are read cum dativo with a dative case: ut as, Succurro I help huic this man, misereor I take pity on huic him. Jure of right diligere love thou bonos good men & and miseresce have pity on malis bad. Reminiscor I remember, obliviscor I forget, memini I call to mind, deliderant require genitivum a genitive case, aut or accusativum an accusative: ut as, Reminiscitur be remembret datæ fidei his promise. Est it is proprium the property stultitiae of folly cernere to see aliorum vitia other mens faults, oblitisci to forget suorum their own. Faciam I will bring it to pass ut that semper always memineris thou shalt remember meiq; both me ac and hujus diei this day ac and loci place. Senes old men

men meminerunt remember omnia all things que curant which they regard. Memini I made mention de hâc re of this matter, de armis of weapons, de te of thee, id est, that is feci mentionem I made mention. Potior I obtain, jungitur is joyned aut either genitivo with a genitive case, aut or ablativo an ablative : ut as Romani the Romans potiti sunt obtain'd signorum the ensigns & and armorum the weapons. Troes the Trojans egressi gone out of their ships potiuntur enjoy opptatâ arenâ the wished shore.

OMnia verba all verbs posita put acquisitivè acquisitively adsciscunt dativum govern a dative case ejus rei of that thing cui wherunto ali quid something acquiritur is procured quounque modo af ter what sort soever : ut as, Nec seritur neither is there sowing, nec metitur neither is there mowing mihi for me istic there. Nescio I know not quis oculus what eye fascinat bewitcheth mihi uno me teneros agnos the young lambs. Verba verbs varii generis of divers sorts appendent belong huic regulæ to this rule. Imprimis first of all verba significantia verbs signifying commodum

profit aut or incommodum disprofit regunt govern dati vum a dative case : ut as, Illa seges that eared corn demum a: the last respondet content votis the wish'd desires avar agricolæ of the covetous bus bandman. Non potes thou can not commodare pleasure nec nor incommodare displeasure mihi me. Incubite stand stoutly to validis remis your strong oars. Fert he acknowledgeth suam eruditionem his learning acceptam to be received tibi of you. Quædam some ex his of these efferuntur an used etiam likewise cum accusativo with an accusative case ut as, Omnes ye all studi study unum one thing, senti ye think unum one thing. Si memorem I should call to min ea those things quæ which con ducunt are profitable ad vi ctum to the feeding ventris the belly, mora est it were u dious. Incubite labour earnestly in hæc studia about the studies. Naturâne whether nature, an or doctrina instru tion conferat availeth plus mo ad eloquentiam to eloquence Quies rest juvat delights plurimum very much fessus the wearied man. Verba ven comparandi of comparing n

gunt govern dativum a dative case: ut *as*, *Sic sasolebam I was* wont componere to compare magna great things parvis with small. Adsequavit se he bath made himself equal fratri to his brother & bath opibus in riches & an^tl dignatione in signity. Interdum sometimes ablativus an ablative case cum præpositione with a preposition additur is added: ut *as*, *Comparo I compare Virgilium* Virgil cum Homero with Homer. Aliquando sometimes accusativus an accusative case cum præpositione ad with the reposition ad: ut *as*, *Si if comparatur he be compared ad eum to him, nihil est he is no* body. Verba verbs dandi of giving & and reddendi of rendering regunt govern dativum a dative case, ut *as*, *For una fortune dedit hath given imium over much multis to many, satis enough nulli to one.* Est he is ingratus ungrateful qui which non reputat layeth not up gratiamanks merenti for him that serves bene well. Hæc these verbs habent have variam constructionem a diverse construacion: *Dono I bestow hoc munus this gift tibi on thee: Do-*

gift te on thee. Impertias bestow aliquid temporis some time huic rei on this thing, Gnatho impertit Parmenonem greets Parmeno summum suum his singular good friend plurimâ salute with veru many salutations. Aspersit he sprinkled labem a spot mihi on me: Aspersit he sprinkled me melibe with a spot. Instravit he spread penulam his cloak equo upon his horse: Instravit he spread equum his horse penulâ with his cloak. Ut horum piget it grieveth me consuluisse, i. e. dedisse consilium to have counselled, velle tiam or also prospexitse to have shifted for infido viro thee a faithless man. Que and consultit, i. e. petit consilium he asketh counsel of rectorem ratis the master of the ship de cunctis astris of all the stars. Consule, i. e. prospice provide for salutis tue thy safety. Consulis, i. e. statuis, thou doſt determine istuc this pessime as bid as may be in te against thy self, atque an^tl in illum against him. Metuo tibi vel de te I fear for thee, i. e. sum sollicitus pro te I am careſul for thee. Timeo, formido tibi vel de te the same. Metuo tibi vel a te I stand in fear of thee;

scilicet to wit nè mihi noceas
lest thou shouldest hurt me. Timo-
meo, formido te vel à te the
same. Verba verbs promit-
tendi of promising ac and sol-
vendi of paying regunt govern
dativum a dative case: ut as,
promitto I promise tibi thee ac
and recipio I take upon me esse
observaturum to observe hæc
these things sanctissimè most
devoutly. Numeravit he hath
paid æs alienum the debt mi-
hi to me. Verba verbs impe-
randi of commanding & and
nunciandi of shewing requi-
runt require dativum a dative
case: ut as, Pecunia money
collecta boarded up imperat
commandeth, aut or servit
serveth cuique every man.
Sæpe often caveto beware quid
what dicas thou speakest de quo-
que viro of any man & and
cui to whom. Dicimus we say,
Tempero I rule & and mode-
ror I moderate tibi & te thee.
Refero I shew or make relation
tibi & ad te to thee. Item like-
wise refero ad Senatum I re-
bearse a matter to the Senate,
i. e. propono I propound. Scri-
bo I write, mitto I send tibi &
ad te to thee. Do I give or send
literas a letter tibi to thee, ut
that feras thou shouldest bear it
ad aliquem to some other. Do I

give or send literas a letter
te to thee, i. e. mitto I send
ut that legas thou shouldest
read it. Verba verbs fidendi
trusting regunt govern dat-
ivum a dative case: ut as, Do-
cet it is meet committere
commit nil nothing nisi but
ne that which is pleasant
taste vacuis venis to the emp-
veins. Ne credas believe in
mulieri a woman ne mortu-
quidem not though she be dead.
Verba verbs obsequendi
obeying & and repugnandi
resisting regunt govern dat-
ivum a dative case: ut as, pri-
filius a godly son semper alway
obtemperat obeyeth patri his
father. Omnia all things per-
rent obey virtuti virtue quod
which homines men arant
plow, navigant do sail, edific-
cant do build, Orabo I will
intreat ipsum hunc this ver-
man, supplicabo I will make
supplication huic unto him. Oc-
currite prevent ye morbo a dis-
ease venienti that is coming.
Fortuna fortune repugnat
sisteth ignavis precibus slothful
prayers. At but quædam som-
ex his of these copulantur or
coupled cum aliis casibus in
other cases: ut as, Nihil nothing
potuit could accedere be added
ad amorem to love. Hoc the
ex

cessit was added meis malis
my evils. Illud that constat
manifest omnibus seu inter
mnes amongst all. Hæc these
ings non convenient fadge
or well fratri mecum to my
brother and me. Convenient sæ-
is ursis the savage bears agree-
ter se among themselves. Au-
culto tibi, i. e. obedio I am
uled by thee. Ausculto te, i. e.
udio I listen to thee. Adamas
be Diamond dissidet disagre-
th magneti, seu cum magnete
ith the load-stone. Certat he
riveh cum illo with him, &
nd Græcanicè after the Greeks,
lli to him. Noli do not thou
ugnare fight duobus, id est,
ontra duos against two. Dic
tell thou me quo pignore for
hat wager certes thou wouldest
tend mecum with me. Ver-
a verbs minandi of threat-
ing & and irascendi of being
ngry regunt govern dativum
dative case : ut as, Minatus
st be threatned morteni death
trig; to both. Nihil est there
is no cause quod that succen-
eat he should be angry with
adolescenti the young man-
um, cum compositis with his
ompounds, præter except pos-
sum I am able, exigit requireth
ativum a dative case : ut as,
ex pius a godly King est is

ornamento an ornament re-
publicæ to the commonwealth.
Nec neither obest is it against
mihi me, nec neither prodest
doth it profit me. Multa many
things desunt are wanting pe-
tentibus to them which desire
multa many things.

V Erba verbs composita
compounded cum adver-
biis with these adverbs benè, sa-
tis, and male ; & also cum his
præpositionibus with these pre-
positions, præ, ad, con, sub, an-
te, post, ob, in, inter, postu-
lant require dativum a dative
case. Præ, ego præluxi I have
excelled meis majoribus my
ancestors virtute in virtue.
Sed but præeo I go b. fore, præ-
cedo I go before, præcurro I
run before, præstringo I bind
fast, præverto I prevent, præ-
veitor I am prevented junguntur
are joyned accusativo to an
accusative case. Ad, Nè ad-
moliaris manum do not forcibly
lay hands on albo gallo a white
cock. Con, Hoc this conducit
maketh for laudi tue thy praise.
Convixit nobis he lived with
us. Sub, Jam now subolet uxori
my Wife smells out quod
ego machinor what I go about.
Ante, Antefero I prefer ini-
quissimam pacem most unjust
peace justissimo bello before
mop

most just War. Post, Posthabeo, postpono I esteem less of pecuniam money famæ than a good name. Tamen yet posthabui mea seria I have set my serious affairs after illorum ludo their pastime. Qui who posthabuit made small reckoning of suum commodum his own commodity præ meo commido in comparison of my benefit. Ob, Quum when potest she can obtrudi be thrust nemini upon nonè itur they come ad me to me. In, Periculum danger impendet hangeth over omnibus all. Inter, Ille he non modò not only interfuit was present at hunc negotio this busines; sed etiam but also præfuit was the chief in it. Pauca some ex his of these mutant change dativum the dative case aliquoties sometimes in alium casum into another case: ut as, Alius one præstat excelleth alium another ingenio in wit. Anteit he excelleth multos virorum many men sapientia in wisdom. Hæc vitia these vices insult in amore are in love. Interdico I forbid tibi thee aquâ water & and igni fire. Est pro for habeo I have exigit requireth dativum a dative case: ut as, Cuiq; est every one / aib velle suum his own living, nec neithir vivitur do

they live voto uno after one desire. Namq; for est mihi pater I have a father domi at home, est injusta noverca I have a hard step-mother. Suppetit is sufficient, est is contine like huic to this: ut as Non est enim for he is not pauper poor cui rerum suppetit usus who hath plenty of things to use. Sum, cum multis aliis with many others adsciscit taketh to it germinum dativum a double dative case: ut as, Mare the sea est is exitio a destruction avis nautis to greedy mariners. Speras thou hopest fore that ihu will be laudi a praise tibi to thee quod which vertis thou imputest vitio a fault mihi to me. Nemo no body debet ought accipere to receive nimis scfers sibi to himself favori into favour. Est there is a time ubi when hic dativus this dative case, tibi to thee aut or sibi to him, aut etiam or also mihi to me, additur is added nullà necessitatibus causâ for no necessities sake, at but potius rather festivitatis for pleasure: ut as Ego I effectum dabo will bring this to pass tibi for thee. Expedi dispatch hoc negotium this busines mihi for me. Jugulo I stab hunc this man suo sibi gladio with his own sword.

Verba

Verba transitiva verbs
transitive cuiuscunque
generis of what kind soever,
five whether activi active five
communis. commune, five or
deponentis deponent exigunt
require accusativum an accusative case: ut as, Fugito avoid
ibou percontatorem a busy body, nam for idem he est is gar-
rulus a pratler. Patulæ aures
open ears nec retinent keep not
fideliter surely commissa things
committed unto them. Impris
mis first of all venerare worship
thou Deum Gol. Aper a boar
depopulatur spoileth agros like
fields. Quinetiam moreover
verba verbs quamlibet altho h
aliquin other wise intransitiva
no transitives atque and ab-
luta neuters admittunt admit
accusativum an accusative case
cognatae significationis of a
near signification: ut as, Nestor
vivebat tertiam ætatem lived
to the third age, or the third
century hominum of men. Inco-
mitata she accompanied vi-
detur seemeth ire longam viam
to go q tedious way. Servit
he servetib duram servitutem
a hard bondage. Auchores Au-
thors mutant change hunc ac-
cusativum this accusative non
ratio often in ablativum in o
an ablutive case: ut as, Videcr

I seem diu long vivere vitâ to
continue in life. Ire rectâ viâ
to go a streight way. Obiit he
died morte repentina a sudden
death. Sunt there are some quæ
whitch habent have accusativum
an accusative case figuratè by
a figure: ut as, Nec vox sonat
and thy voice sheweth thee not to
be hominem an earthly creature.
O Dea, O Goddess then, certe
verily! Qui whitch simulant
counterfeit Curios the Curii or
continenti men & and vivunt
live Bacchanalia in riot and
banqueting. Rufillus olet smells
of pastillos sweet balls, Gorgoni-
us, hircum a rammish goat.
Verba verbs rogandi of asking,
docendi of teaching, ve-
stiendi of arraying, regunt go-
vern duplicem accusativum a
double accusative case: ut as,
Modò only posce tu crave thou
veniam pardon Deum of God.
Dedoebo te I will unteach
thee istos mores those manners.
Est it is ridiculum a ridiculous
thing te admonere me that thou
shouldst admonish me of istud
that. Induit se calceos, he put
on his shoes quos whitch exuerat
he had put off prius before. Ver-
ba verbs rogandi of asking
interdum sometimes mutane
change alterum accusativum
the one accusative in ablativum
into

into an ablative: ut *as*, Obtemperemus *let us humbly beseech ipsum him*; que *and oremus ask veniam pardon ab ipso of him*. Quære get istam suspicionem *this suspicion ex illis of them*. Verba verbs vestiendi of arraying interdum sometimes mutant change alterum accusativum the one accusative in ablativum into an ablative vel or dativum & dative: ut *as*, Induo te tunicā vel tibi tunicā *I put on thy coat*.

Quodvis verbum any verb admittit admitteth ablativum an ablative case significantem signifying instrumentum an instrument, aut or causam the cause, aut or modum the manner actionis of doing: ut *as*, Iēsus Iesu subegit subdued Dæmona the Devil non armis not with weapons, sed but morte by death. Expellas shou mayest expel naturam nature furcā with a fork, tamen yet usque recurret it will still return. Hi these certant strive defendere to defend themselves jaculis with darts, illi they faxis with stones. Gaudio I am glad (ita me diu ament as God shall help me) gnati causā for my son's sake. Vehementer excaecavit he was very pale irā with anger. Invidus the en-

vious man macrescit waxen lean opimis rebus at the prospereity alterius of another. Peregri he performed rem the matter mirā celeritate with wonderful speediness. Viri O men, in vigilate be watchful, nam somtempora the seasons diffugium pass away tacito gressu with a silent pace, que and annus the year convertitur is gone about nullo sono with no sound. Dum so long as vires strength que and anni years sinunt do suffer, tolerate endure laborem pain. Curva senecta crooked old age veniet will come jam ere it be long tacito pede with a silent foot. Præpositio a preposition aliquando sometimes additur is added ablativo to the ablative case cause of the cause & and modi of the manner actionis of doing: ut *as*, Baccharis thou ragest like a mad man præebrietate for very drunkennes. Tractavit he hath entreated hominem the man summā cum humanitate with very great courtesie. Nomen pretii the word of price subjicitur is put after quibuslibet verbis any verbs in ablativo casu in the ablative case: ut *as*, non emerim I bought it not teruacio for a dodkin leu or vitiosa nuce or worm-eaten nut. Ea victoria

that victory stetit *cōfī* Poenis
the Carthaginians multo san-
guine *much blood ac and vul-*
neribus wounds. Vili of no va-
ue, paulo for a little, minimo
or as little as may be, magno
or much, nimio for overmuch,
plurimo for very much, dimi-
lio for half, duplo for double
adjiciuntur are put sēpe often
sine substantivis without sub-
stantives: ut *as*, Redime *rān-*
omte thy self captum being ta-
ken quam queas minimo for
as little as thou canst. Triti-
um wheat venit is sold vili
at a low rate. Fames hunger
onstat costēt parvo little, fa-
tidium loathing multo much.
I genitivi these genitives po-
ti put sine substantivis with-
ut substantives excipiuntur
excepted: tanti for so much,
quanti for how much, pluris for
more, minoris for less, tantivis
great as you lift, tantidem for
much, quantilibet as great as
ay be, quanticanque how great
ever: ut *as*, Eris thou shalt be
anti of such price aliis to others,
quanti as fueris thou shalt be ti-
to thy self. Non veado I sell
pluris for more quam than
ii others, fortasse etiam yea
adventure minoris for less.
Etiamus vix scarcely tanti fuit
as so much worth totaq; Troja;

and whole Troy. Sin but if sub-
stantiva substantives addantur
be added, efferuntur they are used
in ablativo in the ablative case:
ut *as*, Docuit he taught tantā
mercede for so great price quan-
tā as nemo no body hactenus bi-
therto. Vendidi I have sold mi-
nore pretio for less price quam
than emi I have bought. Etiam
also valeo I am worth interdum
sometimes reperitur is found
junctum joyned cum accusativo
with an accusative case: ut *as*,
Dicti they are called denarii ten
penny pieces quod because vale-
bant they were in value denos ten
penny pieces æris of brass money
quinarii five penny pieces quod
because quinos five penny pieces.
Verba verbs abundandi of a-
bounding, implendi of filling, on-
nerandi of loading, &c and diver-
sa divers his to these gaudent
ablativo govern an ablative case;
ut *as*, Antipho, abundas thou
exceedest amore in love. Malo I
had rather have virum a man
indigentem maning pecunia
money, quam than pecuniam mo-
ney viro a man! Sylla, expletiv
hath filled omnes suos all his
soldiers divitiis with riches. Ex-
pedi discharge te thy self hoc
crime of this crime. Quibus
mendaciis with what lies ho-
mines nequissimi onerando,

most wicked men burthen te ihee? Ego levabo I will ease te thee
hoc fasce of this fardel. Participavit he acquainted aliquem familiarem some familiar friend suo sermone with his speech. Ex quibus of which quædam some noninunquam sometimes etiam in genitivum feruntur given also a genitive case: ut as, Quàm dives how rich nivei pecoris in cattle as white as snow, quàm abundans how abounding with lactis milk? Quasi as though tu iadigeas thou stoodst in need of hujus patris this mans father. Quid est what is there in hæc causâ in ihrs matter quod with egeat needeth defensionis defense? Impletur they are filled with veteris Bacchi old wine pinguisq; ferinae and fat venison. Postquam after that dextra his right hand fuit was saturata filled cæde with slaughter. Omnes labores all labours fuere were leves easie mihi to me, præterquam quod save that carenandum erat tui I must needs want thee. Participavit paternum servum he made his father's men privy to sui consilii his counsel. Fungor I do a duty, fruor I enjoy, utor I use & and familia such like junguntur are joined ablativo to an ablative case: ut as, Qui they which vo-

lunt will adipisci get vera gloriā true praise, fungant officiis let them discharge the ties justitiae of justice. Est it optimum an excellent thing to take profit by alienâ insat another man's folly. Juvat it a good help si if utare you can bono animo a good courage re malâ in a bad matter. A ce behold ut how omnia things lætentur are glad vendo se clo for the age to come. Q who tam insolenter gloriatur did so proudly glory suâ Etiorâ in their victory. Dirupit pulleth down, ædificat be bu eth, mutat be changeth quadta squared things rotundis round. Vescor carnisbus flesh. Haud equidem me nor now truly I think not myself worthy of tali honore such honour. Ut that gaudeat be rejoice malis alienis at another man's harms. Supercedens est we must leave off multicie the multitude exemplon of examples. Numeravit be counted eum him societate the fellowship regni of the Kingdom. Semper always commisso te mensâ meâ I will thee meat at my table. Proseque te amore, i. e. amo I love prosequor te laude, i. e. la I praise thee: prosequor te

ore, i. e. honoro I honour thee.
 afficio te gaudio, i. e. exhilatō
 I make thee merry: afficio te
 pīpicio, i. e. punio I punish
 thee, afficio te dolore, i. e. con-
 fuso I make thee sad. Mereor
 deſerve cum adverbīis with
 ſe adverbs, benē well, malē
 meliūs better, pejūs worse,
 timē as well as may be, pefſi-
 as ill as may be, adhæret
 ureth to ablative an ablative
 cum præpoſitione with the
 poſition de: ut as, nunquam
 nē meritus es thou never de-
 ſerdest well de me of me. Eraſ-
 meritus est hath deserved
 simē very well de Lingua La-
 tina of the Latin tongue. Cati-
 linine meruit deserved
 simē as ill as could be de Re-
 publicā of the common-wealtheſt,
 edam verba ſome verbs ac-
 cendi of receiving, diſtandi of
 diſtant & and auferendi
 taking away optant do desire
 cum an ablative case cum
 poſitione with a prepoſiti-
 on, ut as, Jampridem long ſince
 veram I had heard iſtuc
 ex multis of many. Ira an-
 xiſ scarcely abſtinet abſtain-
 trepido magistro from
 trembling Maſter. Eſt it is
 ſitum a thing that falleth out
 once naſci to be born à Prin-
 ceſus of Princes. Imperator

the Emperor procul abeft is far
 diſtant ab urbe from the City.
 Hic ablative this ablative caſe
 vertitur is turned aliquando
 ſometimes in dativum into a da-
 tive: ut as, Si if nescis thou
 knowest not vivere to live recte
 orderly, decide go thy way peri-
 tis from them that have ſkills.
 Eſt it is virtus a vertue abſti-
 nuſſe to have abſtained bonis
 placitis from good things that
 have liked us. Ait ſhe ſaid, Na-
 te Deā, O thou that art born of
 a Goddess, heu alas fuge be-
 packing, eripeque te and convey
 thy ſelf quickly his flammis from
 theſe flames. Ablativus an ablative
 caſe ſignificans ſignifying
 mensuram the measure exceſſus
 of exceeding adjicitur is put ver-
 bis to verbs quæ which obtinent
 have vim the force comparati-
 onis of comparison; ut as, Ex-
 iftimavit he thought it deforme
 a very unfeemly thing ſuperari
 to be excelled ab iis of theſe vir-
 tuibus in vertues quos whom
 pŕeftaret he excelled dignitate
 in honour. Ablativus the ablative
 caſe ſumptus taken abſolute
 abſolutely additur is added qui-
 buſlibet verbis to any verbs: ut
 as, Christus Christ natus erat
 was born imperante Augusto
 when Augustus was Emperor,
 crucifixus crucified imperante

Tiberia when Tiberius was Emperor. Credo I think pudicitiam that chastity moratam stayed in terris on the Earth Saturno Regne when Saturn was King. Nil nothing desperandum is to be despair'd of, Christo duce Christ being our Captain & and auspice Christo Christ being our Leader. Audito when it was heard, Christum jam venisse that Christ was already come, Maria Mary cucurrit ran. Casus auferendi the ablative case additur is put quibusdam verbis to some verbs per Synecdochen by the figure Synecdoche, & and accusativus the accusative case poëticè after the manner of Poets: ut as, Egrotat he is sick animo in mind magis rather quam than corpore in body. Candet dentes his teeth are white. Rubet capillos, his hairs are red. Tamen yet quædam some efferuntur are used in gigne li casu in the genitive case: ut as, Facis thou dealest absurdè absurdly qui which angas te animi tormentest thy self in mind. Exanimatus he being amaz'd pendet animi doubteth in his mind. Desipiebam mentis I grew foolish. Discrecior animi I am troubled in mind, quia because abeundum est mihi I must go ab domo from home. Diversi casus diversi

cases diversæ rationis of divers reasons possunt may apponi put eidem verbo to the same verb: ut as, Dedit he delivered vestem his garment mihi to pignori for a pledge te praeser thee being present propriâ manu with his own hand. Ablati the ablative case agentis of doer, sed but antecedente positione when a preposition eth before, additur is added passivis to passives, & and sometimes dativus a dative as, Laudatur he is commended his of these, culpatur he is blamed ab illis of those. Honest things non occulta bidden petuntur are desired nis viris of good men. Quoniam participia whose participles quentius very often dativis dent govern datives: ut as, la none tuarum sororum of fñster's audita was heard mihi me, nec nor vila seen. Oblitib⁹ forgotten meorum of & and obliviscendus to be gotten illis of them. Ceteri in other cases manent in conferuntur passivis in passives, qui fuerunt have been activi actives: ut as, Accusaris art accused furti of theft by me. Habeberis thou shalt accounted ludibrio a laugh stock. Dedoceberis thou

otherwise taught istos mores
ofe manners à me by me. Pri-
beris thou shalt be deprived of
magistratu thy office. Vapulo I
beaten, veneo I am sold, li-
eo I am prized, exulo I am
nished, fio I am made, neutro-
assiva being neuter-passives,
abent h̄ive passivam construc-
tionem a passive construction:
ut as, Vapulabis thou shalt be
uten à præceptore of the Ma-
r. Malo I had rather spoliari
spoiled à cive by a citizen
iam than venire be sold ab
oste by an enemy. Quid what
et will be done ab illo by him?
irtus virtue licet is prized
arvo pretio at a low rate
mnibus by all men. Cur why
culat philosophia is philosophy
nished à conviviis from ban-
quets? Verba infinita verbs of
the infinitive mood subjiciuntur
miliariter are usually put after
ibusdam some tum both ver-
is verbs tum and also adjecti-
is adjectives: ut as, Juvat it
lighteth them morari that he
ould stay usque a while & and
onferre gradum to go near
m. Amor love jussit command-
b scribere to write quæ those
ings which puduit it were a
ame dicere to speak. Pontice,
Ponticus, vis wilt thou fieri
made dives rich? cupias co-

vet nil nothing. Et and erat he
was tum then dignus worthy a-
mari to be loved. Gens huma-
na mankind audax adventurois
perpeti to endure omnia all
things ruit runneth headlong per
vetitum nefas through mischiefs
forbiddeq. Interdum sometimes
verba infinita verbs of the in-
finitive mood ponuntur are pur-
figurate by a figure & and ab-
solutè absolutely: ut as, Hæc
cine what should these flagitia
wickednesses fieri be committed?
Subauditur there is understood,
decet it becometh, oportet it
behoveth, par est it is meet, ex-
quum est it is fit, aut aliquid
simile or some like verb. Terre-
re he made them afraid crimi-
nibus novis with new accusa-
tions, hinc hereupon spargere
he cast abroad ambiguas voces
doubtful speeches in vulgum &
mong the common sort, & and
concius being guilty quærere
did seek arma weapons: id est
that is, terretat he did make
afraid, spargebat he cast abroad,
quærebat he did seek.

GErundia Gerunds five or
voces Gerundivæ words
like Gerunds, & and Supina
Supines regunt govern casus
the cases verborum suorum of
their own verbs: ut as, efferor
I am carried away studio vi-
dendi

dendi with a desire to see parentes my parents. Utendum est we must make use of ætate our time : ætas our time præterit passeth away cito pede with a speedy pace. Mittimus we send scitatum to inquire of Oracula the Oracles Phœbi of Apollo. Gerundia Gerunds in di pendunt do depend à quibuldam of some tum both substantivis substantives tum and also adjectivis adjectives : ut as, Et and quæ tanta causa what so great reason fuit tibi had you videndi to see Romam Rome? Innatus amor natural love habendi to have honey urget urgeth Cetropias apes the Athenian bees. Aeneas iam already certus eundi fully determined to go cellâ in puppi in his tall ship. Infinitivus modus the infinitive mood ponitur is put loco instead Gerundii of a Gerund Poeticè after the manner of Poets : ut as, Quibus studium who have a desire tueri to defend arva their fields. Peritus skilful medicari to heal or cure. Interdum sometimes etiam likewise genitivus pluralis the genitive case plural non invenustè not unelegantly adjicitur is put Gerundii vocibus with gerunds : ut as, Quum when contulisse me I had gone in forum into

the market illorum videndi gratiâ for to see them. Dat grant copiam leave crescend novarum for new comedies increase. Licentia liberty concessa is granted diripiend pomorum to snatch apples at opsoniorum and viuals. Gerundia Gerunds in dō, penden do depend ab his præpositionibus of these prepositions, à, ab abs, de, è, ex, cum, in, pro, u as, ignavi idle boys citò deter rentur are soon discouraged discendo from learning. Amor love & amicitia friendship, utrumque both the one and the other dictum est is derived ab amando from loving. Ubi or gloria greater glory comparatur is gotten ex defendendo by defending, quam than ex accusando by accusing. Consultatur they do consult de transiendo of passing over in Galliam into France. Rectè scribend ratio the means to write well conjuncta est is joyned cum loquendo with speaking. Petam I will require mercedem a recompence ab hoste of the enemy pro vapulando for being beaten Ponuntur they are put & all absque præpositione without preposition : ut as, Vitium vici alitur is nourished que and crescit increaseth tegendo by being covered

The Syntaxis construed.

69

Dend overed. Disces thou shalt learn
Dat scribere to write Scribendo by
scend writing. Gerundia Gerunds in
ies sum, pendent do depend ab his
y e ræpositionibus of these preposi-
sions, inter, ante, ad, ob, pro-
s ato ter: ut as, Este be ye hilares
Geerry inter coenandum at sup-
nden er time. Tollent they will take
tioni gentes animos lusty courages
i, ab ante domandum before they be
o, u med. Locus amplissimus a
eter post large place ad agendum to
ged read in. Ne acceperis take not
Amo sumus a bribe ob absolvem-
riend um to discharge men. Veni i
e an me propter redimendum for
rive ransom te thee. Cum when
liber necessitas necessity significatur is
mpa gnified ponuntur they are put
endu tra præpositionem without a
x ac reposition, addito verbo Est the
sulta verb est being added: ut as, O-
seun dandum est we must pray, ut
diam si sit there may be mens sana
pend in corpore sano
a sound body. Vigilandum
w et ei he must watch qui who
in lo apit desireth vincere to over-
etam me. Gerundii voces Gerunds
a re vertuntur are turned in nomina
enem ijectiva into nouns adjectives:
aten as, Tantus amor so great a
all se florum of flowers & and
out oria glory generandi mellis of
a vic king honey. Est it is prox-
l cre im the very next thing latro-bein

cilio to robbery duci to be drawn
præmio by a bribe ad accusan-
dos homines to accuse men. Cur
why adeò delectaris art thou so
delighted criminibus inferendis
in bringing accusations?

PRIMUS *lupinum* the first supine significat signifieth activè actively & and sequitur followeth verbum a verb aut or participium a participle significans signifying motum a motion ad locum to a place: ut as, véniant they come spectatum to see, veniunt they come ut that ipsæ they spectentur may be seen, Milites the soldiers missi sunt are sent speculatum to view arcam the tower. Illa vero but these phrases: Do I give veniunt to be sold, do I give filiam my daughter nuptium to be married, habent have latenter motum a hidden motion; At but hoc *supinum* this supine in neutro-passivis in neuter-passives, & and cum infinito with the infinitive mood iri, significat signifieth passivè passively: ut as, Ego I dudum ere while conductus sum was hired coctum to dress meat, non vapulatum nos to be beaten. Postquam after that audierat he had heard non datum iri that there should not be given uxorem a wife filio to his son. Dicunt men speak Po-

etice after the manner of Poets ;
 Eo I go visere to visit. Vado I
 go videre to see. Et also ponitur it is put absolute absolutely
 cum verbo est with the verb
 est : ut as, Actum est the matter
 is past cure, illicet you may
 go when you list, periisti you are
 utterly undone. Itum est he went
 in viscera into the bowels terræ
 of the earth. Cessatum est satis
 you have been idle long enough.
 Posterior supinum the latter
 supine significat significeth passi-
 vè passively, &c and sequitur fol-
 loweth nomina adjectiva nouns
 adjectives : ut as, Sum I am
 extra noxam without fault, sed
 but non est it is not facile an
 easy matter purgatu to be clear-
 ed. Quod that which est is fœ-
 dum foul or dishonest factu to be
 done, idem the same est is &
 also turpe dishonest dictu to be
 spoken. Arbitramur we think
 hunc this man dignum worthy
 spectatu to be regarded qui
 who non movetur is not mo-
 ved pecuniâ with money. In
 istis verò but in these phrases,
 Surgit he riseth cubitu from
 bed. Redit he returneth venatu
 from hunting ; Cubitu & ve-
 natu videntur seem censenda
 to be thought potius rather no-
 mina nouns quam than supina
 supines.

QUÆ nouns which signifi-
 cant significie partem
 temporis part of time usur-
 pantur are used frequentius ve-
 ry often in ablative in the abla-
 tive case raro seldom in accusa-
 tive in the accusative : ut as,
 Nemo mortalium no man li-
 ving sapit is wise omnibus ho-
 ris at all hours. Mendæ blemishes
 latent are not seen nocte by
 night. Id tempus about that
 time creatus est he was created
 Consul Consul. Quanquam al-
 though hic in this place videtur
 there seemeth esse to be eclipsis a
 defect præpositionis of the pre-
 position per by, vel or, sub under
 Quæ autem but nouns which
 denotant do significie durationem
 durance & and continuationem
 continuance temporis of time
 efferuntur are used in accusa-
 tive in the accusative, & inter-
 dum and sometimes in ablative
 in the ablative : ut as, Jam non
 hic in this place regnabitur
 Kings shall reign ter centum
 totos annos full three hundred
 years. Janua the Gate atri Di-
 tis of the black god of Hell pa-
 ter lyeth open noctes atque die
 nights and days. Tamen ne
 hic in this place poteris you may
 requiescere rest mecum with me
 hac nocte this night. Imper-
 vit he reigned triennio this
 year.

years & decem mensibus and ten months octoq; diebus and eight days. Etiam also dicimus we by, In paucis diebus within a few days: De die by day: De nocte by night. Promitto I do promise in diem against a day. Commodo I lend in mensem for a month. Annos ad quinquaginta natus about fifty years old. Studui I have studied per tres annos about three years. Puer a boy id ætatis of that age. Non plus triduum aut triduo not more than the space of three days. Tertio vel ad tertium about the third calendas vel calendarum of the Calends.

Spatium the space loci of a place effertur is used in accusativo in the accusative case & and interdum sometimes in ablativo in the ablative: ut as, Dic tell em quibus in terris in what part of the earth spatiū the breadth coeli of heaven patet lyeth open tres ulnas three ells non amplius no more, (& and eris thou shalt be mihi un me magnus Apollo the great Apollo.) Jam now processeram I had gone forth mille passus a mile. Abest he is distant bidui two d.ijs journey, subiectelligitur where is understood spatium vel patio a space, itinere vel iter a journey. Abest he is distant

ab urbe from the City quingentis millibus passuum five hundred thousand paces.

NO M I N A Appellativa nouns appellative: & and nomina names majorum locorum of greater places adduntur are added ferè commonly cum præpositione with a preposition verbis to verbs significantibus signifying motum a motion aut or actionem action in loco in a place, ad locum to a place, à loco from a place, aut or per locum by a place: ut as, versatur he is conversant in foro in the market. Meruit he served sub rege under the King in Galliā in France. Ilia des the Trojan women, ibane went ad Templum to the Temple non æquæ Palladis of unjust Pallas. Majores natu nobiles the elder noblemen legantur are sent in Ambassage in Africam into Africa. Discedens I departing è Sicilia out of Sicily veni came Rhodium to Rhodes. Ibis thou shalt go per mare by sea ad Indos to the Indians. Omne verbum every verb genitivum admittit governeth a genitive proprii nominis of the proper name loci of a place in quo wherein actio an action fit is done, modò s^rt that sit it be primæ vel secundæ decl i-

declinationis of the first or second declension, & and singularis numeri the singular number: ut *as*, Quid *what* faciam *shall I do* Romæ at Rome? Mentiri *ne-scio* I cannot *lye*. Samia fuit *was* mihi mater *my mother*, ea *she* habitabat *dwellt* Rhodi at Rhodes. Hi genitivi these genitives humi *on the ground*, domi *at home*, militiæ *in war*, belli *in war*, sequuntur do follow formam *the form* propriorum of *proper names*: ut *as*, Viximus *we lived* simul together domi *at home* bellique and *in war*. Arma *weapons* sunt are parvi *little worth* foris abroad, nisi except est there be consilium *counsel* domi *at home*. Domi *at home* non patitur suffereth not alios genitivos other genitive cases secum with him, quam than meæ *mine*, tuæ *thine*, suæ *his*, nostræ *ours*, vestræ *yours*, alienæ *another man's*: ut *as*, Vescor I eat domi meæ *at my own house*, non alienæ *not another man's*. Verum but si if proprium nomen the proper name loci of a place fuerit be duntaxat only pluralis numeri of the plural number, aut or tertiiæ declinationis the third declension, ponitur it is put in dativo in the dative case, aut or ablativo in

the ablative: ut *as*, Colchus an Asian, an or Assyrius an Syrian, nutritus brought up Thebis at Thebes an or Argis at Argos? Getulicus scribit write Lentulum genitum that Lentulus was born Tiburi at Tibur. Præsidium the garrison Anxuri at Anxur neglectum is neglected. Fuit he was Carthagini at Carthage cum unâ solâ legione with one only band of soldiers. Ventosus I being unconstant amo do love Tibur Tibur Romæ at Rome, Romam Rome Tibure at Tibur. Quum when tu thou mensas hospitum convomeres didst vomit up thy hosts good cheer Narbone at Narbon. Commendo I commend tibi unto thee domum ejus his house quæ which est is Siccyone at Sicyon. Sic in like manner utimur we use ruri vel rure in the country in ablativo in the ablative case: ut *as*, Continet se he keeps himself ferre commonly ruri in the country. Est tibi thou hast far modicum a little corn rure paterno in thy father's country farm. Proprium the proper name loci of a place apponitur is put verbis to verbs significantibus signifying motum a motion ad locum to a place, in accusativo in the accusative case: ut *as*, Concessi

cessi I went Cantabrigiam to Cambridge ad capiendum ingenii cultum to get learning. Eo Londinum I go to London ad merces emendas to buy wares. Ad hunc modum after this manner utimur we use rus the country & and domus an house: ut as, Ego ibo I will go rus into the countrey. Capellæ my goats saturæ being full ite go ye domum home, hesperus the evening venit draweth on, ite be ye packing. Proprium the proper name loci of a place adjicitur is put verbis to verbs significantibus signifying motum a motion à loco from a place in ablativo in the ablative case: ut as, nisi but that antè heretofore profectus es you had gone Româ from Rome nunc now relinqueres you should leave eam it. Sum I am prosectorus about to make iter my journey Eboraco sive per Eboracum by Tork. Ad eundem modum after the same manner, domus an house & and rus the countrey usurpantur are used: ut as, Nuper of late exiit he went domo from home. Timeo I fear ne left thar pater my saher redierit be returned rure out of the Countrey.

HÆC Tria Impersonalia these three Impersonals,

interest it maketh matter or forceh, refert it skillerh or booteh, & and est it concerneth, annexuntur are joyned quibuslibet genitivis to any genitives, præter hos ablativos except these ablatives foemininos feminines, meā mine, tuā thine, suā his, nostrā ours, vestrā yours, & and cujā whose: ut as, Interest it concerneth magistratus a magistrate tueri to defend bonos the good, animadvertere in malos to punish the bad. Multum refert it is very profitable Christianæ Reipublicæ for a Christian Commonwealth Episcopos esse that the Bishops be doctos learned & and pios godly. Est it is the part prudentis of a wise Man dissimulare to wink at multa many things. Tuā refert it is expedient for thee nōsse to know teipsum thy self. Ea cædes that murther potissimum chiefly datur is imputed criminis a crime ei to him cujā interfuit whom it concerned, non ei not to him cujā nihil interfuit whom it nothing concerned. Et also illi genitivi these genitives adjiciuntur are added, tanti for so much, magni for much, parvi for little, quanticunque how great soever, tantidem for so much: ut as, Magni refert it is greatly to be regarded quibus-

CUM

cum with whom vixeris thou leadest thy Life. Tanti refert it so greatly behoveth agere to do honesta honest things, Vestrâ parvi interest it little toucheth you. Et and interest it belongeth ad meam laudem to my commendation. Hæc impersonalia these impersonals feruntur are carried in dativum into the dative case, Accidit it falleth out, certum est it is sure, contingit it chanceth, constat it is manifestly known, confert it helpeth, competit it agreeth or is convenient, conduit it is good and available, convenit it is meet, placet it pleaseth, displacest it displeaseth, dolet it grieveth, expedit it is expedient, evenit it happeneth, liquet it is clear, libet it contenteth or liketh, licet it is lawful, nocet it hurteth, obest it hindreth, prodest it profiteth, præstat it is better, patet it is open, stat it is resolved, restat it remaineth, benefit it happeneth well, malefit it happeneth ill, satisfit it is satisfied, supereft it remaineth, sufficit it is sufficient, vacat pro otium est there is leisure: ut as, convenit mihi tecum I and thou agree together. Præstat it is better mihi for me emori utterly to die per virtutem by my manhood quam than vivere to

live per dedecus in disgrace. Non vacat Jovi Jupiter is not at leisure adesse to be present exiguis rebus at small matters. Dolet it grieveth imprudent the unwary & libero adolescenti and frank young man dictum that it was spoken. Malefit it falleth out ill privignis to sons in law à novercâ by their stepmother. Benefit it cometh well to pass nobis to us à Deo from God. Stat mihi, id est, statutum est I am determined renovare to renew casus omnes al hazards. Hæc impersonalia these impersonals, juvat it delighteth, decet it becometh cum compositis with their compounds, delectat it delighteth oportet it behoveth exigunt require accusandi casum an accusative case: ut as, Juvat me i delighteth me ire to go per al tum by Sea. Decet it becomes uxorem a wife curare to look to ædes her house. Dedeceit it becomes not viros men rixari scold muliebriter like women Oportet it behoveth patrem familias an householder esse to vendacem a seller, non emacen not a buyer. Præpositio ver but the preposition ad, addita is added propriè properly his these, attinet it belongeth, pertinet it pertaineth, spectat tent

rendeth unto and lieth upon: ut es, Vilne will you me dicere
that I speak quod that which attinet belongeth ad te to thee? Spectat it belongeth ad omnes to all bene vivere to live well. Pertinet it appertaineth in utramque partem to both parts. Accusativus an accusative case cum genitivo with a genitive subjicitur is put after his impersonalibus these impersonals, poenitet ii repente, tædet it irketh or wearieh, miseret it pieteth, miserescit it bath compassion on, pudet it shameh, piget it grieveth: ut as, Si if vixisset he had lived ad centum annum to the hundredth year, non poeniteret eum it would not repent him senectutis suæ of his old age. Tædet it irketh animam meam my soul vitæ meæ of my life. Miseret te thou hast compassion on aliorum others. Nec miserescit I neither pity, nec pudet nor am ashamed tui of thee. Quidem indeed piget it grieveth, pudetque and shameh me me fratri of my brother. Nonnulla impersonalia some impersonals remigrant do run back aliquando sometimes in personalia into personals: ut as, Arbusta the shrubs humilesque myricæ and the low tamarisks non juvant

delight not omnes all men. Namque for mollia regna wanish Kingdoms decent become animos tuos thy courage. Arbor a tree producta ad frugem grown up to bear fruit delectat delighteth agricolam the husbandman. Nemo no man commiserelicit pitieh miserorum the miserable. Non pudet istud doth not this thing shame te thee? Non pudet haec do not these things shame te thee? Coepit it beginneth, incipit it beginneth, definit it ceaseth, debet it ought, solet it is wont & and potest it may, juncta being joyned impersonalibus to impersonals, induunt take upon them formam the form impersonalium of impersonals: ut as, Ubi primùm so soon as cooperat it began non convenire to be no agreement questio a question oriebatur did arise. Solet it is wont tædere to grieve avaros the covetous impendii of charge. Desinit it ceaseth tædere to grieve illum him studii of his study. Debet it ought pudere to shame Sacerdotem the Priest inscitæ of ignorance. Non potest it is not possible ad summuna perveniri that the principal end should be attained, nisi but ex principiis by the beginning. Verbum Impersonale

of time: ut *as*, Nunc now, tunc at that time, tum then, interea in the mean while, pridiè the day before postridiè the day after: ut *as*, poteram I could do nihil nothing tunc temporis at that time amplius more quam than sere weep. Inierunt they entred pugnant the fight pridiè the day before ejus diei that day. Pridiè the day before Calendarum seu Calendas the Kalends. Quantitatis of quantity: ut *as*, parùm little, satis enough, abundè sufficient, : ut *as*, Satis eloquitiæ words enough, sapientiæ parùm little wisdom. Audivimus we have heard abundè fabularum tales enough. Instar significat significeth æquiparationem equality or matching, mensuram measure, aut or similitudinem likeness: ut *as*, ædificant they build equum an horse divinâ arte by the divine art Palladis of Pall as instar montis as big as a mountain. Gylippus, solus alone mittitur is sent in quo erat instar omnium auxiliorum who could do as much as all helpers besides. Sed but hoc scelus this wicked act habet hath pondus the weight & and instar the measure meriti of a reward Hic in this place interdum sometimes præpositio: be preposition ad, apponitur is added;

ut *as*, Vallis the dale clauditu is inclosed ad instar castrorum even as a camp. Populus Romanus the people of Rome parva origine from a small beginning emicuit is grown ad instar to the likeness tantum magnitudinis of so great bigness. Quædam certain adverb dativum admittunt governative case nominum of the nouns unde whereof sunt deducita they are derived: ut *as*, Venit he came obviam illi to me him. Nam for obvius illi meet him dicitur is spoken. Canit he singeth similiter but like this man. Et and vivit liveth inutiliter unprofitably sibi to himself. Sedet he sits propinquius nearer tibi to thee quam than mihi to me. Et alii dativi these datives sunt adverbiales like adverbs: tempore by time, luci by day, vesperi in the evening: ut *as*, Venit he came tempore in time, quod which est is primum the chief est omnium rerum of all things Occidit he slew hominem man luci by day. Vidi I saw it afferri brought ad vos to you vesperi in the evening. Suncte there are some quæ which accusandi casum admittunt governare an accusative case præpositione of the preposition unde whereof sunt

sunt profecta they are come : ut
is, Castra the tent's moventur
we moved propriū nearer ut-
hem the City. Mauri the Moors
sunt are proximè next Hispani-
an Spain. Cedò flagitantis
an adverb of one earnestly de-
siring exhiberi to be given or pre-
sented regit governeth accusati-
vum an accusative case : ut as,
Cedò appoint quemvis arbit-
rium any arbitrator. Adverbia
adverbs diversitatis of diversity,
aliter otherwise, secùs otherwise,
& illa duo these two, antè
before, post after, non raro in-
veniuntur are not seldom found
cum ablativo with an ablative
case ; ut as, Multò aliter much
otherwise. Paulò secùs little
otherwise. Multò antè much be-
fore. Longè secùs far otherwise.
Veni he came longo post tem-
pore a long time after. Paulò
post a little after. Nisi except
& also ipsa they sunt censenda
re to be thought potius rather
adverbia adverbs. Adverbia
adverbs comparativi & super-
ativi gradus of the compara-
tive and superlative degree ca-
us admittunt govern the cases
accusatos accustomed subservire
to be set after comparativis com-
paratives & and superlativis su-
perlatives, sicut as est it is præ-
ceptum taught antè before : ut
Accessit he came propriū

nearer illo than the other. Dixit
he spake optimè best omnium
of all. Legimus we read, prop-
riū nearer ad deos to the gods,
& and propriū à terris the less
space off from the earth. Plūs
more reperitur is found jun-
ctum joyned nominativo to a no-
minative case, genitivo a geni-
tive, accusativo an accusative,
& and ablativo an ablative ; ut
as, paulò plūs somewhat more
trecenta vehicula than three
hundred chariots amissa sunt are
lost. Plūs more duo millia ho-
minum than two thousand men
exsa slain eo die on that day.
Plūs more quam than quinqua-
ginta hominum fifty men ceci-
derunt were slain. Acies the
Army ablerat was gone paulò
plūs a little more quingentos
passus than five hundred paves.
Fui I have been in nave in the
ship triginta dies thirty days,
aut or plūs more eo than that.

Quibus modis with what
moods verborum of
verbs quæ adverbia what ad-
verbs congruunt do agree.
Ubi when, postquam after
that, & cum when ad-
verbia adverbs temporis of
time apponuntur are put in-
terdum sometimes indicati-
vis verbis with indicative
verbs, interdum vero and
some-

sometimes subjunctivis with
subjunctives: ut as, Ubi when
dedit he gave hac dicta these
words. Ubi when nos we la-
verimus have washed, si if
voles you will lavato wash
you. Cum when faciam vitu-
la I shall sacrifice a young
cow pro frugibus for corn ip-
se venito come thou. Cum
when canerem I sang of reges
kings & and prælia wars,
Cynthius Apollo aurem vellit
switched me by the ear. Hic
in this place prius the former
Cum, videtur seemeth esse to
be adverbium an adverb, po-
sterius the latter conjunctio a
conjunction. Donec pro for
quamdiu so long as gaudet
rejoycetb indicativō with an
indicative mood: ut as, Do-
nec so long as eram I was
flospes safe. Donec so long as
eris thou shalt be fœlix in
prosperity numerabis thou shalt
number multos amicos many
friends. Pro for quoisque
until exigit requireth nunc
sometimes indicativum an
indicative mood, nunc some-
times subjunctivum a sub-
junctive: ut as, Donec un-
til jussit he bad cogere to ga-
ther oves the sheep stabulis
in the sheepfolds numerūmque
referre and to count them.

Donec until ea aqua the
water quam which adjec-
tione hast added fit be deco-
boiled. Dum, de re præsentis
a thing present non perfect
not perfect, aut or pro
quamdiu so long as posse
requireth fatendi modum
indicative mood: ut as, Di-
whilst that virgin the ma-
apparatur is making ready
in conclavi in the inner pa-
lour. Ego volo I will ha-
te thee dici be called me
my son tantisper dum so
as facis thou doft quod in
which est is dignum beseeching
te thee. Dum pro
dummodo so that necesse
is joyned alias one while po-
tentiali to the potential, ali-
another while subjunctivo
the subjunctive: ut as, Du-
so that prosim I may pre-
tibi thee. Dum so that
comperiam I find nor
falli that I am deceived
hoc by this fellow. Dum pro
for donec until tantum
subjunctivo to the subjunctive
ut as, Dum until tertias
stas the third summer vid-
rit shall see regnante merita
reigning Latio in Italy. Quid
ad pro for quamdiu as lo-
as, adhibetur is per vel ei-
indicativis to indicatives

or subjunctivis subjunctives: Pro *for* donec *until*, subjunctivis solis to subjunctives only: ut *as*, Quoad *as long as* expectes thou expectest contubernalem thy chamber-fellow. Quoad *as long as* possem I could & and licet *might*, nunquam discederem I would never depart ab ejus latere from his side. Servabo I will keep omnia all things integrum and whole, quoad null exercitus the army hue mitatur be sent hither. Simul ac *as soon as*, simul atque *as soon as* adhaerent cleave to indicativo the indicative mood, & subunctivo the subjunctive: ut *as*, Simul ac *as soon as* erat he was patiente able to abide belli war. Simul atque *as soon as* ætas age adoverit waxed ripe. Quemdem modum even as, ut *as*, utunque however, sicut *as*, trumque admittunt modum govern both moods: ut, Ut even as salutabis thou salut salute, ita & also relutaberis thou shalt be saluted back again. Ut *as* feceris mentem thou hast won, ita & also metes thou shalt reap. Et pro *for* postquam after jungitur is joyned indicative to the indicative: ut *as*,

Ut after that ventum est they came in urbem into the City. Quasi *as*, cetero *as*, tanquam *as*, perinde acsi even like as, haud secus acsi no otherwise than *as*, quum when habent they have proprium verbum a proper verb apponuntur are put subunctivo to the subjunctive root: ut *as*, Tanquam *as* though ipse thy self feceris hast done aliquid somenhat. Quasi *as if* non scimus nos we knew not our selves internos among our selves. Alias otherwise copulant they couple consimiles casus like cases: ut *as*, Novi I knew hominem the man tanquam te even as thy self. Ardidet mihi he smiles on me quam amico as on a friend. Nè prohibendi an adverb of forbidding præponitur is set before vel either imperativis imperatives, vel or subjunctivis subjunctives: ut *as*, Magna Sacerdos, O great Prophetess nè savi be not so eager. Hic he est is magnus nebulo a great knave, ne metuas do not fear him. Nè pro *for* non not inservit modis cæteris governs other moods. Adverbia adverbs, casu accidente if a case be added, transiunt in præpositiones are turned into prepositions

positions : ut *as*, Vacuus viator the moneyless traveller cantabit will sing coram latrone before a thief.

COnjunctiones copulati-
væ conjunctiones copula-
tives, & and disjunctivæ
disjunctives, cum his quatuor
with these four quam than,
nisi except, præterquam save
that, an whether, omnino ne-
stant do altogether join simi-
les casus like cases : ut *as*,
Socrates docuit
Xenophontem Xenophon & and Platonem Plato.
Ultinam I would to God es-
ses thou were calidus warm
aut or frigidus cold. Nescio
I know not whether homo the
man sit be albus white an or
ater black. Est he is minor
natu younger quam than tu
thou. Placet he pleasesh ne-
mini none nisi except vel or
præterquam save sibi him-
self. Excepto it being excepted
si if aliqua privata ratio
some private reason casualis
dictionis of a casual word
repugnet gain-say vel or pos-
sat require aliud another
thing : ut *as*, emi I bought
librum a book centussi for an
hundred asses or a noble &
anti pluris more. Vixi I
lived Romæ at Rome & and

Venetiis at Venice. Descen-
dat let it sink in aures into
the ears Metii Judicis of
censuring Metius & and pa-
tris your father & and no-
stras mine. Conjunctiones
copulativæ conjunctiones co-
pulatives & and disjunctivæ
disjunctives aliquoties some-
times conglutinant couple
similes modos like moods &
and tempora tenses : ut *as*,
Stat he stands recto corpo-
re with his body upright de-
spicitque and looks down n
terras the ground. Aliquo-
ties autem but sometimes
similes modos like moods,
sed but diversa tempora di-
vers tenses : ut *as*, Nisi but
that lactasses thou hadst al-
lured me amantem me being
in love & and produceres
drawn me on vanâ spe with
vain hope. Egi I have given
tibi thee gratias thanks &
and aliquando sometime
possum may collaudare to
commend thee. Etsi albeit
tametsi although, etiam
although, quanquam how-
beit, in principio in the be-
ginning orationis of a sen-
tence postulant require in-
dicativos modos indicati
moods, in medio in the mid-
dle saepius very often subjun-

Etives subjunctives. Quamvis although & and licet although frequentius more often subjunctivos subjunctives: ut as, Etsi although nil novi no news afferbatur was brought. Quanquam although animus my mind horret is agast meminisse to remember. Quamvis although Græcia Greece miretur admires Elysios campos the Elysian fields. Licet albeit, Homere O Homer, ipse thy self venias dost come comitatus accompanied Musis with the Muses, tamen yet if attuleris thou hast brought nil nothing, foras out of doors, Homere O Homer, ibis thou shalt go. Ni but that, nisi except, si if, siquidem for truly, quod because, quia for as much as, quam than, postquam since that, posteaquam after that, ubi pro for postquam since that, nunquam never, priusquam before that adhaerent cleave to & both indicativis indicatives & and subjunctivis subjunctives: ut as, Gaudet I am glad quod redieris because you are returned incolumis safe. Castigo te I chastize thee non quod odio habeam not because I hate thee, sed quod amem but because I love thee. Judicas you shew aliud honestum another man-

ner of honesty quam than Philosophi the Philosophers statuant set down. Accusas thou accusest gravius more grievously quam than tua consuetudo thy custom patitur permitteb. Si if jungitur is joyned utrique modo to both moods: at bū si pro for quamvis although tantum only subjunctivo to the subjunctive: ut as, Redeam should I return? Non no, si me obsecret although she intreats me. Siquis if any tantum only indicativo to the indicative: ut as, Siquis if any adeſt be present. Quando fit that, quandoquidem for as much as, quoniam because junguntur are joined indicativo to an indicative: ut as, Dicite say on, (quandoquidem for as much as consedimus we are set together in molli herba in the soft grass.) Quoniam because mihi non credis thou believest me not, ipse facito periculum thou thy self make tryal. Quippe surely, for as much as cum when habet is habit proprium verbum a proper verb gaudet indicatiyo governs the indicative: ut as, Venia pardon danda est is to be given huic to this man, quippe surely ergo lat he is sick. Si addideris if thou addest Qui which utrumq; admittit mo-

The Syntaxis construed.

dum it governeth both moods: ut as, *Venia pardon non est* is not danda to be given huic *to this man*, quippe qui as he *that* pejeravit five or pejera-
verit is forsworn jam already
bis twice. Qui cum when
habet it hath vim causalem
the force of a reason postu-
lat requireth subjunctivum
the subjunctive: ut as, es thou
art stultus a fool, qui credas
seeing that thou creditest huic
this fellow. Cum pro for-
quamvis although, pro for-
quandoquidem seeing that
vel or quoniam because sem-
per evermore adharet clea-
veth to subjunctivo the sub-
junctive: ut as, Cum although
nos dicamus we say nihil posse
that nothing can praecipi be
delivered in precepts, tamen
etiam solemus we are wont dis-
serere to discourse de aliis re-
bus of other matters. Gradi-
ve O Mars, cum seeing that
sis thou art aptus fit virilibus
officiis for manly charges. Cum
& and tum, item also tum
geminatum doubled copu-
lant couple similes modos
like moods. Est autem but
there is in cum quiddam
minus a certain less thing at-
que and ideo therefore statu-
itur it is plated in priore

parte in the former part
clausulæ of the clause: in
tum quiddam majus a cer-
tain greater thing, ac and
proinde therefore colloca-
tur it is set in posteriore par-
te in the latter part clausu-
læ of the clause: ut as, am-
plectitur he makes much of
tum both omnes eruditos all
learned men, tum imprimis
and especially Marcellum
Marcellus. Odit he hateth
tum both literas learning tum
and also virtutem virtue.
Ne what, an whether, num
whether or no, particulae par-
ticles interrogandi of asking,
amant do love indicativum
the indicative mood: ut as,
Superatne is he alive, & and
vescitur aura ætherea breathes
he? At but cum when acci-
piuntur they are taken dubi-
tative doubtfully aut or in-
definitive indefinitely postulant
they require subjunctivum the
subjunctive: ut as, Vise go
see num whether redlerit be
be returned. Nil refert, it
booteth nothing at all fecerisne
whether you have done it, an
persuaseris or persuaded it.
Ut conjunction causal seu or per-
fectiva perfective, & and ut pro-
for ne non lest nor post ver-
ba

Iba after verbs timoris of fear jungitur is joyned nunc sometimes potentiali to the potential, nunc sometimes sub junctivo to the subjunctive: ut as, perduxere they brought ijluc i hither filium meum my son ut to the end that esset he should be una together secum with them. Dave, O Davus, te oro I intreat thee, ut that jam now redeat he may return in viam into the way. Metuo I fear, ut substet, i. e. ne non substet hospes that this stranger will not abide constant. Ut concedentis a conjunction of yielding, seu or possum pro for quanquam although & and ut pro for ut pote so much as servit serves sub junctivo the subjunctive: ut as, ut albeit omnia all things contingent should fall out quæ which volo I would, non possum I cannot levari be eased. Non est tibi fidendum no trust is to be given thee ut qui torties sefelleris because thou hast so often deceived. Ut qui fueris for as much as thou hast been relictus left solus alone. Ut pro for postquam after that, pro for quemadmodum as, vel or sicut like w, & and interrogativum an interrogative, nec titur is coup-

led indicativis with indicatives: ut as, Ut after that discessi I departed ab urbe from the City intermisi I omitted & nullum diem no day quin scriberem but I wrote. Tamen yet perge tu go thou forward facere to make has nuptias this marriage ut as facis thou doft. Credo I think so ut est dementia like as is his madness. Ut valet how fares he? Ut how meminit remembers he nostri us? Quanquam alio' dictum est we spoke paulò suprà somewhat before de hoc of this quoque also in constructione in the construction adverbii of an adverb.

P. Ræpositio a preposition subaudita understood interdum sometimes facit causib ut that ablativus an ablative case addatur be added: ut as, Habeo te I have thee loco, i. e. in loco instead parentis of a father. Apparuit be appeared illi unto him humana specie, id est, sub humana specie under the shape of a man. Discessit he is departed magistratu, id est, à magistratu from his office. Präpositio a preposition in compositione in compositione non nunquam sometimes regit governet eundem casum the

same case quem which & al-
ia regebat it governed extra
compositionem without com-
position: ut as, Nec posse
not to be able avertere to turn
away Regem the King Teu-
crorum of the Trojans Italiā
from Italy. Postes the Posts
emoti cardine mov'd out of
their places procumbunt lie
flat on the ground. Detrū-
dunt they thrust naves the
ships scopulo from the rock.
Prætero te I pass by thee
insalutatum unsaluted. Ver-
ba Verbs composita com-
pounded cum with a, ab, ad,
con, de, è, ex, in, nonnun-
quam sometimes repeatunt re-
peat easdem præpositiones the
same prepositions cum suo
casu with their case extra
compositionem without com-
position, idque and that ele-
ganter elegantly: ut as, ab-
stinuerunt they have abstain-
ed à viris from men. Ad-
vocabo I will call amicos
my friends ad hanc rem to
this business. Conferemus we
will compare cum legibus
with the laws. Nunquam co-
gitavi I never thought de-
trahere to detract de tuā fa-
mā from thy good name. Cum
when evaferis thou art esca-
ged ex in diis out of snares,

Postquam after that excessit
ex ephesis he passed out from
among the young striplings.
Incumbe in reimplicam
be careful for the Com-
monwealth cogitatione with thy co-
gitation curāque and care.
In pro for erga towards,
contra against & and ad to
habet hath accusativum an
accusative case: ut as, Acci-
pit she taketh animum men-
temque benignam a cour-
teous mind and meaning in
Teucros towards the Trojans.
Quid tantum what so great
matter meus Æneas could my
Æneas committere commit
in te against thee! Quid
what potuere could Troes the
Trojans? Quo te Mœri pe-
des, Mœris, whither goes
thou? An what in urbem
into that City quo whither
via the way dicit leads!
Idem the same jungitur u-
joyned cum accusativo with an
accusative case, quoties so of-
ten as divisio division, muta-
tio change aut or incremen-
tum the increase rei of a
thing cum tempore with time
significatur is signified: ut
as, Estque and there is lo-
cus a place ubi where via the
way findit se dividet it self
in ambas partes into two
parts.

ut. Troja Troy versa est is
urned in cineres into ashes
iro sospite my husband be-
ne safe. Amor love crescit
nisi grows in me in horas
every hour. In cum when a-
gas an action in loco in a
lace significatur is signified
ostulat requireth ablativum
in ablative case : ut as, sci-
acet namely ut as fulvum
urum yellow gold spectatur
tryed in ignibus in the
re. Sub pro for ad to,
er by or through & and an-
e before innititur leaneth
accusativo an accusative :
ut as, Propereamus let us
assen sub umbram to the
adow. Legati the Ambassa-
tors ferè in a manner sub
d tempus, id est, per id
empus about that time missi
re sent ad res repetendas
o recover the things lost.
Cura care recursat begins
fresh sub noctem, id est,
aulò ante noctem a little
efore night, vel or instantे
ocie the night approaching.
Alias otherwise ablativum
admittit it governs an ab-
lative : ut as, Aetas time
in apricum proferet will
ring into open light quic-
uid whatsoever est is sub
terra under the ground. Sub

nocte silenti, id est, in nocte
silenti in the silent night,
Super pro for ultra beyond
jungitur is joyned accusati-
vo to an accusative case : ut
as, Proferet he will extend
imperium the Empire super
Garāmantas beyond the Afri-
cans & and Indos Indians.
Super pro for de of & and
in in, ablativo in an abla-
tive : ut as, Multus varius
que rumor manifold and di-
vers reports super eâ re of
that matter. Super viridi
fronde upon green branches.
Subter under uno significa-
tu in one signification jun-
gitur is joyned utrique ca-
sui to both cases apud Au-
thores with Authors : ut as,
Pugnatum est they fought
super above subterque and
under terras the ground. Li-
bet it likes me ferre to en-
dure omnes casus all ha-
zards subter densa testudi-
ne under a thick shelter. Te-
nus up to gaudet rejoiceb.
ablativo with an ablative, &
both singulari singular & and
plurali plural : ut as, Pube
tenus up to the privy parts.
Pectoribus tenus up to the
breasts. At but genitivo with
the genitive plurali plural
tantum qny : ut as, Cru-
rū

rum tenus up to the thighs. Præpositiones prepositions cùm when amittunt they lose casum their case migrant in adverbia do change into adverbs: ut as, Venit he came longo post tempore a long time after. Conjux my wife subit follows ponè behind, ferimur we are carried per opaca locorum through dark places. Æneas I Æneas Troius the Trojan quem whom quæritis ye seek adsum am here coram in presence.

Interjectiones Interjections ponuntur are put non raro often absolutè absolutely, & and sine casu without a case: ut as, Connixa she yeaning reliquit iest spem gregis the hope of the flock, ah alas! in nudâ silice upon the bare flint stone. Quæ dementia what madness, malum with a mischief? O exclamantis an interjection of exclamation junxitur is joyned nominativo to a nominative, accusativo an accusative, & and vocativo a vocative: ut as, O festus dies O joyful day hominis of

man! O nimium fortunatos O too too fortunate agricolas husbandmen si if nōri they knew sua bona their or good! O forinose Puer fair lad, nimium ne credet trust not too much colori to beauty. Heu alas & and proh adhærent cleave nunc sometimes nominativo to a nominative, nunc sometimes accusativo to an accusative: ut Heu pietas ab the godline Heu prisca fides ab the anchyra faithfulness! Heu stirpem visam ab odious stock! Proh Jupiter ob Jupiter! tu ho... thy... thou fellow adiges me ad in niam wilt carry me beside self. Proh fidem Oh the f... Deum of Gods atque and minum of men! Proh san... Jupiter, oh holy Jupiter! alas & and vae alas apponitur are put dativo to a dative case: ut as, Hei mihi wo is quod that amor love est is dicabilis to be healed n... herbis with no herbs. Vae sero mihi wo is me... wretched that I am, quanta spe from how great hope cidi am I fallen.

Qui mihi construed.

89

MONITA Pædagogica
School-masters Precepts
or carmen a Treatise in
se Gulielmi Lili of Willi-
Lily ad discipulos suos zo
Schołars de moribus con-
ning minners.

LER little youth
qui which es mihi
discipulus art my
Scholar, atq; and
desirest doceri to be
ades come huc hither,
conceive well haec di-
these sayings animo tuo
thy mind. Citus betimes
in the morning fuge leave
um thy bed, discute shake
mollem somnum thy sweet
supplex humbly petas
tempa the Church, &
venerate worship Deum
Attamen but imprimis
of all fit facies let thy face
ota washed que and manus
hinds: Sint vester let thy
mentis be nitidæ clean, cæ-
sq; and thy hair compta
d. Adsis be thou there fu-
a voiding desidiam idle-
cum when schola nostra
school te vocarit shall call
Nulla sit tibi causa have
no excuse moræ pigræ of
arrying. Cum when vide-
u shalt see me præcepto-

rem me thy Master, ore saluta-
sature me & and condiscipulos
quosque tuos all thy school fel-
lows ordine in order. Tu quo-
que fac sedeas and see that thou
sit ubi where jubemus te sedisse
I will thee to sit, maneque and
stay in loco in thy place, nisi
unless sis thou beest jussus com-
manded abire to go thence. Ac
and ut as quisque every one
est is magis clarus more ex-
cellent munere in the gift do-
ctrinæ of learning, sic so is he
erit locandus shall sit magis
clarâ sede in a more excellen-
place. Scalpellum let a pen-
knife, calami quills, atramen-
tum ink, charta paper, libelli
books sint be arma implements
semper always parata ready
tuis studiis for thy studies. Si
quid dictabo if I shall propose
to thee any thing scribes thou
shall write it: At but singula
every thing rectè rightly: nec
sit ullâ macula and let no blot
be aut menda or fault scriptis
tuis in thy writings. Sed nec
mandes but thou shalt not com-
mit dictata tua thy Latins aut
or carmina Verses chartis la-
teris to loose papers, quæ which
decet it is meet inseruisse to
have written libris in books.
Sæpè oftentimes recognoscas
repeat tibi to thy self lecta
spines

things read, que and revolvias meditate them often animo in thy mind. Si si dubitas thou doubtest, nunc sometimes consule ask hos these nunc sometimes alias others. Qui dubitat he that maketh doubt, qui læpe rogat he which asketh many questions tenebit shall observe mea dicta my precepts. Is qui nil dubitat he that doubteth of nothing, capit getteth inde thereby nil boni no good. Puer my child, disce learn quæso I pray thee, noli dediscere do not forget quicquam any thing, ne lest that conscientia mens a guilty conscience insimulet accuse te thee desidiae of slothfulness. Sisq; and be thou attentus animo attentive; quid enim for what juvabit will it profit docuisse me to have taught, si if non premas thou dost not print verba mea my words firmo pectore in sure memory? Nil nothing est & tam difficile so hard, quod which solertia diligence non vincat cannot overcome. Invigila take pains & and gloria the glory militie of thy labour est is parva obtained. Nam for veluti even as tellus the earth profert brings forth flores nec semina neither flowers nor seeds, ni sit unless it be victa very much tilled labore continuo with continual

labour manus of the hand. Si puer a child si if non exercit he doth not often exercise ingeum his wit, amittit doth lose both tempus ipsum the time self, simul and withal spem hope ingenii of his wit. Et also est there is lex an order se per always tenenda to be in sermone in speech, ne improba garrulitas over-m babbling offendat nos offendat Incumbens studio thou pl thy lesson loqueris shalt p submissâ voce with a low voice dum reddis nobis all the w that thou art saying with me thou shalt be canorus loud v with thy voice. Et and q cunque whatsoever reddis repeatest mihi to me discant ad unguem let them be led at thy fingers ends, & and l abjecto thy book laid aside re rehearse verbula singula word. Nec suggerat quisq; and let no body prompt u verbum any word dictum thee a saying, quod which bringeth non mediocre exitio small hurt puer to a Si rogit if I demand quicquam any thing, studebis thou sha deavour respondere to answer so ut that mereare thou n deserve laudem praise & decus commendation d

thy answers. Non landare thou shalt not be commended lingua nimis celeri too fast a tongue, aut tardior too slow: medium the mean est is virtus a grace mod tenuisse which to keep rat delighteth. Et and quotes as often as loqueris au speakest, esto memor be intful loquare that thou makest Latinè in latin & fuge avoid verba barbara barbarous words, veluti scopulos things very dan- grous. Præterea besides, in- que teach socios thy fellows notiescunque so often as ro- bunt they shall ask te thee, and trahe bring forwards maros the ignorant ad mea- ta to my desire. Ipse he qui docet teachest indoctos unlearned, licet although let he were indoctissimus unlearned queat may be doctior better learned aliquis than the rest brevi- a short time. Sed but tu exi- imitabere thou shalt not citate stolidos Grammati- cros foolish authors of bar- barism, ingens dedecus the exceeding great disgrace elo- li Romani of the Latin tongue. Quorum whereof ne- angue est is tam fatuus so

foolish, aut or tain barbarus jo barbarous ore in speech quem autorem whom as an author turba barbara the barbarous multitude non probat alloweth not. Si vis if thou wilt rectè cognoscere rightly know leges Gramma- ticas the Laws of the Gram- mar, si cupias if thou desireris discere to learn loqui to speak cultius very eloquently ore in thy speech, addilcas see thou earnest scripta clarissima the most famous writings ve- terum virorum of ancient men, & and authores the authours quos which turba Latina the better sort of La- tinists docet teacheth. Nunc sometimes Virgilius Virgil optat wisheth amplecti te to embrace thee, nunc some- times ipse Terentius Terence himself, nunc sometimes si- mul withal opus the work Ci- ceronis of Cicero te wisheth thee. Quos whom qui non didicit he that hath not learned vidiit hath seen nil nothing præter somnia but dreams, & and certat striveth vivere to live in tenebris cimme- riis in great ignorance. Sunt there are some boys quos de- lectat whom it delighteth posthabito studio having laid

laid aside the study honestæ virtutis of commendable vertue conterere to spend tempora their time nugis in trifles. Sunt there are others quibus est cordi who take pleasure sollicitare to trouble sodales their fellows manibus with bands pedibusve or feet, aut or alio quovis modo any other way. Est there is aliis another qui who dum whilst ja-
Etat he boasteth se himself clamrum noble sanguine by blood improbat disalloweth genus parenage reliquis in others insulto ore with unsavory speeches. Nolim te sequi I would not have thee to follow tam prava vestigia so bad patrerns morum of manners, ne lest tandem in the end feras thou receive præmia rewards digna worthy factis thy deeds. Dabis thou shalt give aut vendes or sell nil nothing: permutabis thou shalt change emelste or buy nil nothing: Feres thou shalt receive nulla commoda no profit ex danno by the los's alterius of another. Et and insuper moreover mitte leave nummos money irritamenta malorum the enticements to evil aliis to others; nil nothing nisi but

pura things free from ab-
decent become puerum achi-
Clamor let noise, rixa ba-
bling, inci scoffings, mendacio-
lies, furta thefts, eachin
scornful laughter, sint proc-
à vobis be far from you
and arma Martis fight
procul far off. Dices ih-
shalt speak nil nothing penit
at all quod which sit is tur-
filthy, aut or non honest
not honest. Lingua the tongue
est is janua the gate vita
life pariter ac necis and
death too. Crede account
ingens nefas horrible wicked-
ness referre to give maledic
evil words cuiquam to a
one, aut or jurare to swear
numina sacra the sacred
iles Dei magni of Almig
God. Denique to conclude se-
vabis thou shalt keep res o-
nes all thy things atque a-
libellos books; Et and fe-
shalt bear them tecum w-
thee, quoties as often as is
both thou goest redisque and
turnest. Effuge avoid vel es-
causas the occasions quæcun-
wharsoever faciunt do me
thee nocentem offensive, &
in quibus wherein potes tu
mayest displicuisse nobis
please me.

OC 68

FINIS.

Terminationes Declinationum.

Singular.	1	2	3	4	5
Nominat.	a	er us ius um	Diversly	us u	es
Genitive	az	i	is	us u	ei
Dative	az	o	i	ui u	ei
Accusative	am	um	em im em & im	um u	em
Vocative	a	er e i um	Diversly	us u	es
Ablative	a	o	e i e & i	u n	e
Pluraliter	1	2	3	4	5
Nominat.	arum	orum	es a ia um & ium	us ua	es
Genitive	is & abus	is	ibus	ibus ubus	erum ebus
Dative	as	os a	es a ia	us ua	es
Accusative	is & abus	is	es a ia ibus	us ua ibus ubus	es ebus
Vocative	.	i a			
Ablative					

Adjectivum comparativi gradus.

singular	Nomin. Durior & durius	Pluraliter	Nominat. duriores & duriora
	Genit. durioris		Genit. duriorum
	Dat. duriori		Dat. durioribus
	Accusat. duriorem & durius		Accus. duriores & duriora
	Vocat. ò durior & durius		Vocat. ò duriores & duriora
	Ablativ. à duriore vel duriori		Ablat. à durioribus.

Conjugatio verborum.

Active voice

Indicative mood present tense

abeo as at ; amus atis ant
eneo es et ; emus etis ent
ingo is it ; imus itis unt
olio is it ; imus itis iunt

Preterimperfect tense

abam abas abat ; abamus abatis abant
ebam ebas ebat ; ebaumus ebatis ebant
ebam ebas ebat ; ebaumus ebatis ebant
iebam iebas iebat ; iebamus iebatis
iebant

Preterperfect tense

isti it ; imus istis erunt vel ere

Preterpluperfect tense

eram eras erat ; eramus eratis erant

Future tense

aboabis abit ; abimutus abitis abunt

ebebis ebit ; ebimutus ebitis ebunt

ies et ; emus etis ent

ies iet ; iemutus ietis ient

Passive voice

Indicative mood present tense

Or aris velare atur : amur amini ahtur
cor eris vel ere etur : emur emini entur
or eris vel ere itur : imur intini untur
ior iris vel ire itur : imur imini iuhtur

Preterimperfect tense

Abar abaris vel abare abatur : abau-
mur abamini abantr
ebar ebaris vel ebare ebatur : ebamus
ebamini ebantur
ebar ebaris vel ebare ebatur : ebamus
ebamini ebantur

iebar iebaris vel iebare iebarut : ieba-
muri iebamini iebantur

Preterperfect tense

us sum us es us est : i sumus i estis
i sunt

Preterpluperfect tense

us eram us eras us erat : i eramus
i eratis i erant

Active

Active Voice.

Imperative Mood.

a ato, et ato : emus, ate atote, ent anto
e ito, eat eto : eamus, ete etote, eant ento
e ito, at ito : amus, ite itote, ant unto
i ito, iat ito : iamus, ite itote, iant iunto

Subjunctive mood

em es et : emus etis ent
eana eas eat : eamus eatis eant
am'as at : amus atis ant
iam'ias iat : iamus iatis iant

Preterimperfect tense

arem ares aret : aremus aretis arent
erem eres eret : eremus eretis erent
erem eres eret : eremus eretis erent
irem ires iret : iremus iretis irent

Preterperfect tense

eam eris erit : erimus eritis erint

Preterpluperfect tense

issem isses isset : issemus isletis issent

Future tense

ero eris erit : erimus eritis erint

Infinitive mood

are

ore

ere

ire

me

urum esse

andi ando andum

andi endo endum

endi endo endum

iendi iendo iendum

Supines

um u

Particip. pres.

ans

ens

ens

iens

8 00 68

Future tense

abor aberis vel abere abiur : abimur
abimipi abuntur

ebor eberis vel ebere ebitur : &c.

ar eris vel ere etur : emet emini eutur

iar ieris vel iere ietur : ienut iemini
ientur.

Passive Voice.

Imperative Mood

are a tor, etor ator : emur, amini ami.
hot, entur ahtor
ere etor, eatur etor : eamur, emini
eminor, eantur entor
cre itor, atur itor : amur, imini;
imini, antut untor
ire itor, iatur itor : iamur, imini
imini, iantur iuntor

Subjunctive Mood

er eris vel ere etur : emur emini, entur
ear earis vel eare eatur : eamur eami-
ni eantur
ar aris vel are atur : amur amini antur
iar iaris vel iare iatur : iamur iamin-
iantur

Preterimperfect tense

arer areris vel arare aretur : atemur
aremini arentur
erer ereris vel erere etetur : eremur
eremini erentur
erer ereris vel erere etetur : eremur
eremini erentur
irer ireris vel irere ietur : iremur
iremimi irentur

Preterperfect tense

us sim us sis us sit : ti simus ti si-
ti sit

us essem us esses us esset : ti essem
ti esset ti essem

Future tense

us ero us eris us erit : ti erimus
eritis ti erint

Infinitive mood

ari, eri

i

iri

um esse vel fuisse

um iri vel ndum esse

Particip. pret.

us

Future tense

andus

endus

endus

iendus

FINIS.

ami-
emini
i,
ini
entur
cami
antur
amini
ehu
ema
emu
em
fit
em
is